The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Senator Chandler Throws a Brick at the Steamship Lobbyists.—Treasurer Foster's Report Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Chandler is developing a tendency to throw oratorical bricks around with all the carelessness which characterized the sensational Congressional career of Benjamin F. Butler. While speaking in favor of the National Quarantine bill Mr. Chandler made a few remarks about the relations existing between Secretary Foster and other Treasury officials and the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., the agents of which have been in Washington since the session began for the purpose of preventing legislation for the suspension of immigration. He also had something spicy to say about the courtesies extended by the same Steamship Company to the prominent newspaper men who compose the Gridiron Club. Here are the exact words of his arraignment of Secretary Foster and Assistant Sec. Spaulding, and many consider it strong enough to call for an investigation. If it isn't true Chandler should apologize; if it is true Foster should be impeached. "This North German Lloyd Steam-Co.," said Senator Chandler in his speech, "is the favorite route of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant Sec. of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Immigration and other Treasury officials when they go abroad, and the company is very kind to them. It always gives them the best of accommodations, and if they find themselves lacking money when they are on the other side and Congress has been negligent in providing the means for their transit and their support over there, it loans them money." It is very evident from Mr. Chandler's plain and unmistakable language that he believes the republican officials whose duty it is to inforce the present immigration law have been bribed by this Steamship Co. to neglect their sworn duties, and that he thinks some prominent Washington correspondents are in the same boat. The speech has caused a great sensation in Washington, and that class of newspaper correspondents—entirely too numerous—who make a practice of placing themselves under obligations for favors received from any who choose to offer them are highly indignant; but all the same it is a fact that no correspondent is apt to write disagreeable things, even though he knows them to be true, about those he is under obligations to. That speech hits a good many of them in a tender spot, and it hurts. Some papers will not allow their correspondents here to accept costly courtesies, and the sooner they all get on that basis the better for all concerned.

The House is not losing any time with the Appropriation bill. Since the reassembling of Congress it has disposed of two of them—the Fortification, and the District of Columbia.

The House Ways and Means Committee expect to get that statement from Secretary Foster of the condition of the Treasury up to and including December 31st, some time this week.

After much persuasion Mr. Harrison issued an order extending the classified Civil Service to the letter carriers at all free delivery offices, but declined to include Bureau and Division chiefs in the Government Departments or printers in the Government printing office. It is expected that this order will keep between 6,000 and 8,000 republicans in office under the democratic administration, but if Mr. Cleveland is prompt in displacing republican post masters the example of the republicans in dealing with the railway mail clerks at the beginning of the Harrison administration can be followed and a few thousand democrats be put in before the Civil Service Commission holds examination and prepares its list of eligibles.

The House Committee which has been engaged for several months in investigating the Reading coal combine has completed the taking of testimony and is now at work on its report. It is believed that the Committee will report that the main allegations concerning the combine have been fully substantiated by the evidence taken; also that the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate of the subject will be affirmed, and that certain legislation, probably in the shape of an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law will be recommended.

The World's Fair people are after another appropriation from Congress. This time the amount wanted exceeds $625,000—$485,400 for judges, $20,000 for stenographers, $27,990 for deficiencies in the payment of salaries and the expenses of the National Commission, and $93,190 for expenses of the board of lady managers. The general impression in Congress is that the amounts are too large and that they will be cut before they get through.

Andrew Jackson day falling on Sunday this year was celebrated twice by democratic associations of this city, once on Saturday and again today. Both celebrations were dinners, at both of which many democratic congressmen were guests and speakers.

Tours to California, Florida, &c., via P.R.R.

For people contemplating either extended or limited pleasure jaunts during the winter and spring of the new year, an inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally conducted tours will prove of great assistance. As far as territory covered is concerned, the first in importance is the series to the Golden Gate and Pacific Coast points, starting from New York and Philadelphia February 8th, March 2d and 29th. The same liberal provisions accorded last year, as to conditions and use of tickets, will be in effect for these tours.

A series of five will be run to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The rates of $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington, and proportionate rates from other points, cover all necessary expenses en route in both directions. Tickets for the first four tours will admit of a stay of two weeks in the flowery State, and for the fifth until May 30th.

There will be a series of six to Washington, D. C., each covering a period of three days—January 19th, February 9th, March 23d, April 13th, May 4th and 25th. The rates of $13 from New York, and $11 from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and proportionate rates from other places, include railroad fare and hotel accommodations during the stay in the capitol. For information and itineraries application should be made to Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York, and 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents of the Penna. Railroad Company.

Just About Girls.

The autumn girl with her flying curls has a successor who is clothed in such huge garments that one wonders where in the world one ever saw that big three-decker cape and peaked hat before. Then after a long while one remembers an old fashioned picture of a demure little maid who captured the ironical hearts of dignified puritans years and years ago.

This winter girl is as dear and nice as any one of her three sisters. Of course the summer girl always marches a few paces ahead of the others. The spring maid, with her love of a mackintosh, the autumn girl in her shopping gown and befeathered hat, and the fur trimmed winter girl always will step aside for the summer girl. She has many things in her favor. Yachting, moonlight strolls, hammocks swung beneath a canopy of green foliage, camp fires, hundreds of opportunities to be seen against a pleasing background that brings out a girl's grace and loveliness.

But her curls!

She is the humble subject of a stern sovereign. A meek little nothing in the shape of a curling iron holds her in bondage. At every proposal (it is conceded that summer girls have stacks of them) she is in a desperate state of suspense as to the curliness of her bangs.

Now that is where the winter girl has the advantage. She can "frizzle" her whole head of hair, bunch it together with a silver hair pin and look divine. Then, too, one must remember her pretty red cheeks which wear a glow of health. If it were not that kind of a glow how could one account for that beautiful deep crimson tinge on her nose? Why cannot one's cheeks get rosy without one's nose assuming such a fiery hue?

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts, and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Sleighing Good.

Sleighing is good, but thin—only the cold weather prevents its spoiling. Monday there was about one inch of snow, Tuesday was bright but cold. The cold spell has now lasted nearly four weeks.

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HICKS ON THE WEATHER.

What He Predicts on the Opening Month of the Year.

A regular storm period is central on January 21st, which promises disturbance of a marked and violent type. The Venus Equinox, at its crisis, will blend with that of mercury, which is central on the 4th, to prolong and greatly intensify the disturbance normally due between the 1st and the 5th. Southerly regions will be visited by rain and wind storms, with winter thunder, while northerly sections will have rain, turning violently and rapidly into destructive sleet and blizzards. We will name the 2d to the 5th as central danger days, and admonish all whose business requires personal exposure, to exercise all proper watchfulness on and about these dates. Blizzards with sweeping winds and snow blockades are very apt to prevail in all parts of the country subject to such visitations. About if not quite, the coldest wave of the winter is liable to follow during the disturbance of this period, and to nominate the whole country in the days following up to the reactionary changes about the 8th and 9th. Renewed cold will follow the reactionary storms.

The next regular period is from the 13th to the 18th. This period will still contain some of the Venus power and characteristics. Look for a return of heavy storms of rain and snow at any period, and be fully prepared, as before, for very great cold to attend and follow after the storms.

If there be a reaction from the great cold to follow the storms of the last period, it will come on and about the 20th or 21st, in which event there will be more rain and snow, and the regular rush of cold will follow promptly up to the entrance of the next regular storm period.

About the 24th indications of the last regular storms of the month will begin. Southerly winds and rising temperature, with perhaps considerable thawing, will admonish of approaching storms. The danger days are 24th to 28th. The inevitable cold wave will come in behind these regular storms, insuring cold weather up to the changes due about the last day of the month.

Still Bedfast.

Last Friday a week Daniel Kline, who lives about one mile west of the Old Fort, was out in the woods on the farm loading logs upon a wagon, preparatory to hauling them away, he injured himself in the back in some way while placing the last log on the wagon, and fell over unconscious. He was working alone, and he remained in an unconscious state between three and four hours, before recovering. He was unable to walk and in some manner got hold of the traces of a horse and in this way was dragged to the house a distance of over a half mile. He received a severe sprain of the back and has been unable to leave his bed since the accident.

Frost Has Struck Deep.

The frost of the last two weeks has entered the earth in all directions in this region, as deeply as it was ever known to penetrate, and as a consequence the claim put forward by a naturalist, destruction to bugs and bug eggs must be enormous. The effect of this on orchards and vineyards, will be very beneficial to their growths, and therefore next season's fruit crop ought to be large. However there is so much conflicting opinion on this subject as to render it impossible to decide which is correct. Whatever will assure a large crop is always welcome to lovers of such luxuries who are ready to endure any amount of cold, to be assured a good crop of fruit of every kind.

An Old Couple to Separate.

It is very singular for a man and wife to live together, and bear each others burdens and share life's ups and downs, from the young to the advanced age of 73 and 75 respectively—at the very brink of closing their eyes to this world forever, to sleep their everlasting sleep—part this life once for all, in a divorced state, but such is the case of Mr. Wm. Dent, and his wife Mrs. Nancy, Dent, of Driftwood. For some reason, yet unknown to the public, Mr Dent commenced the course of law to release him from this holy, sacred tie. The case is yet pending.—Emporium Echo.

A RECENT estimate places the amount of standing timber in the State of Washington at 300,000,000,000 feet.

The motion of the earth around the sun is 68,305 miles an hour; over 1,000 miles a minute or 19 miles a second.

The fleece of ten goats and the work of several men far half a year are required to make a genuine cashmere shawl a yard and a half wide.

——Wanted, pork, apples, potatoes, cabbage, pop corn, etc., etc., at once.—G. O. Benner.

A STRANGE CASE

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A PROMINENT FARMER.

Mr. Adam Krumrine, of Tusseyville, Left Home Ten Days Ago and Has not Returned.

The citizens and family of Mr. Adam Krumrine, of Potter township, are very much worried over the strange and peculiar disappearance of that gentleman, and of whom up to date, no clue to his whereabouts can be obtained.

The circumstances of the strange case as gleaned by a reporter of the disappearance of Mr. Krumrine, are as follows. On Tuesday morning, January 3, he left his house, which is only a short distance west of Swartz's store at Tusseyville, and started for the barn, when he met the hired boy and told him that he intended going to Bellefonte that morning on legal business and would probably remain away from home for two or three days. Of his intended trip to Bellefonte, he did not apprise his family, and told the boy to inform them of it.

It was Mr. Krumrine's intention to walk to Gregg station and there board the train for Bellefonte, but it is not positively known that he did so, and passengers aboard the train that morning do not recollect having seen Mr. Krumrine on the train. But however he managed to get to Bellefonte on Tuesday in some manner, and registered at Hagg's hotel for dinner the same day. The same afternoon, Samuel D. Gettig, Esq., a former resident of Potter township and neighbor of Mr. Krumrine, saw him in Milesburg, and engaged him in conversation. It was first supposed that in his walk from his home to Gregg station, and no clue being discovered of his whereabouts that he had met his death by some means, owing to his not boarding the train as intended, but being seen in Bellefonte the same day explodes that theory.

Not returning home at the designated time his family became very much worried over his continued absence and an effort was made to trace his wherebouts, but without success, and up to Wednesday evening the time of this writing, the mystery still remains as deep as ever and Mr. Krumrine has not returned.

Mr. Krumrine is a very popular and agreeable gentleman, and his absence is the cause of much disappointment and worry to his family and friends, of whom there are many, and the REPORTER is confident that his absence will be satisfactorily explained when he returns. Many are the rumors flying as to the strange disappearance of Mr. Krumrine, but they are all unsatisfactory.

ELECTORS MEET.

ON MONDAY last the electors met at the capitols of their respective states and cast their votes for president and vice president, as prescribed by law. Congress is required to be in joint session to count the electoral vote at one o'clock on the second Wednesday in February, after the meeting of the electors, which will be February 8. Meanwhile each body will have appointed two tellers whose duty it will be to read the vote. A few moments before one o'clock of the 8th of February the senate will proceed in a body to the hall of the house.

The president of the senate will preside over the joint assembly, with the speaker of the house sitting at his left. The certificates will then be opened by the president of the senate in the alphabetical order of the states, and handed to the tellers, who will read them and note the result.

It is possible that objection may be raised to some of the votes from the states of California, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and Oregon, and in this event the law provides that the two houses shall separate to consider the objections, and report their findings. The count cannot proceed until each objection has been disposed.

Union County Deaths.

In Hartley township, on the 29th of December, Lydia, wife of Mr. Calvin King, aged about 23 years.

In East Buffalo township, on the 27th of December, Michael Wolfe, aged about 60 years.

At Swengel, on the 30th December, Clarissa, wife of Mr. Jesse Thompson, aged 86 years, 5 months and 29 days. And three days later, on January 2nd, 1893, the latter, Jesse Thompson, aged 80 years, 8 months and 1 day.

An Icy Blast.

Gee Wheeze! but Tuesday had an icy blast in spite of the bright sun that shone. We suppose we came as near an arctic winter as it is possible for Pennsylvania, taking the past three weeks.

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Will Be Put to Work.

Niagara Falls, the greatest water power in the world, which has been loafing for ages, will soon be put to work.

For more than fifty years the dream of engineers has been to "harness Niagara." Well, the dream has come true. Niagara is in harness. To be sure, the trace chains have not yet been hooked to the whiffle-trees of industry, but the collar and hames, the bridle and bit are in position and ready for the strain when it shall come. The greatest cataract of the world has been subdued.

It is estimated that the total power of the great waterfall is equal to that of 15,000,000 horses. To any one who has seen its mighty volume this does not seem absurd. The present scheme will only utilize less than one hundredth of that vast wasting force, but it may be stretched in the future to as great a length as may be made useful.

Power from Niagara will be transmitted to Buffalo and other cities and the village of Niagara, it is predicted, will become one of the greatest manufacturing seats.

The first attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls was made by Horace A. Dey, who in 1850 built the old Hydraulic Canal running from above the rapids to what are now known as Shoelkopf's Mills on the brink of the cataract. This canal discharges its water into wheelpits only 60 feet deep, which in turn discharge at a point more than 100 feet above the level of the river below the falls, so that more than three quarters of the possible force is wasted. The old Hydraulic Canal gives in only about 6,000 available horse power.

The new method is the same principle differently applied. A canal has been cut from above the rapids as in Dey's plan; but it runs only a short distance before it reaches the pits, which are 120 feet deep. A sheer fall through great pipes is thus obtained, which is nearly as great as the height of the falls.

The Columbus Stamps.

Stamps in fifteen different values have been prepared for the Government by the American Bank Note company of New York, to commemorate the Columbian year. The designs were mostly taken from noted paintings, and the work of printing began a month ago, so that the stamps will go on sale January 1st for a year, when they will be withdrawn from general use. This is the technichal description of the stamps:

One-cent—"Columbus in sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with head-dress and feathers. The figures are in a sitting posture. Color, Antwerpt blue.

Two-cent—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting of Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the capitol of Washington. Color, purple maroon.

Three-cent—"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid ocean from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

Four-cent—"Fleet of Columbus," the three caravals, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultra-marine blue.

Five-cent—"Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan museum of art. Color, chocolate brown.

Costly Oversight.

By failing to appeal from the Auditors' report within the required time, James E. Conway, tax collector of Dersy township, is compelled to repay $575, with two years' interest, to Dersy township school district. The suit was tried last week before Judge White, who held that if the Auditors' report was properly made then the collector must abide with it, he failing to take an appeal at the proper time. Mr. Conway had not all his receipts before the Auditors, hence he fails to get credit for all he paid, and his negligence in not appealing from audit at the proper time costs him over $600. His receipts will fully show to the disinterested person that he had paid every dollar he owed the township, but there seems to be no way of going back of the returns, and the audit must stand. This may be law but it is hardly justice as the township will be just $666, the amount of the verdict, ahead and the Collector will be out that sum—*Westmoreland Democrat.*

Slightly So.

There is an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad whose run is between Altoona and Harrisburg, who is so superstitious that he keeps a four-leafed clover in his watch case constantly and has a horseshoe hanging in his cab. His heart bounds with joy when he sees a rabbit leap over the track, but is fearful of disaster when a white cat crosses the path of his ironsteed.

PENNSY'S LABOR MOVE.

The Company, It Is Reported, Will Fight the Unions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is claimed, has openly declared war on all organized labor. At Indianapolis on Sunday morning Oran Perry, city freight agent, summoned the freight handlers before him, saluting them with the remark: "All of you who desire to remain with the company instead of the union will walk to this side of the room."

Fifteen did so and five refused.

"I do not want to be misunderstood," continued Col. Perry. "This company will not furnish bread and butter to men who are likely to prove unfaithful to it. You cannot be loyal to the company and to your union, and if you prefer the union to the company that pays you your wages, well and good. It is not necessary to mince matters. You five men are discharged, and you will get your pay at once. The others can return to work, but they cannot continue to work and belong to the union. This shall not be a union freight house while I am in charge. The company reserves the right to conduct its own business and, while I am doing this of my own accord, I am satisfied my superior officers will find no fault with it."

Altogether there were twenty-three union men. Ten were discharged and the remainder withdrew from the union. It leaks out in connection with the Pennsylvania Central affairs, that where there were nine members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Indianapolis division three weeks ago, but three are left, and those expect dismissal within twenty-four hours.

THE OLDEST PRESS.

The First Press in Williamsport Now in Possession of the Reporter.

The original Ramage hand press on which the Lycoming *Gazette* was first printed in 1801, is still in existence, and is the property of Fred Kurtz, publisher of the CENTRE HALL REPORTER. It was brought to Williamsport in the first year of the century, and was used in printing the *Gazette* for many years. Finally Mr. Kurtz acquired it, and even at this late day it is occasionally used for printing hand bills. It is a relic worthy of exhibition at the World's Fair.—Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin*

This press is still made to do service in the REPORTER office in doing a certain class of work. Along side of it are two other presses, a jobber and a power press for newspaper work. The latter gives a fair idea, along side of the old press, of the improvement in printing machinery since 1801.

Fire at McVeytown.

Sunday morning about three o'clock a fire broke out in Sides' bakery, occupying part of the old hotel property, corner of the public square, in McVeytown, and before the flames could be got under control five buildings were burned and one torn down to prevent the progress of the fire. Seven families and business people were burned out, the only insurance being $300 on Baker Sides' furniture, the $800 insurance on the building being held by the McVeytown bank, which sold the property to Sides some months since. There being no fire apparatus in the town, the people were greatly excited, but worked heroically to subdue the fire by buckets and other appliances. The losses are: W. H. McClelland, tin store; Willis Monbeck, dwelling; Mary Ann Beatty, dwelling; Gotlieb Sides, bakery and dwelling; James Penepacker, dwelling; Oliver Hosterman, dwelling; J. W. Bortel, shop torn down to save his dwelling adjoining. The loss is estimated at $6,000. Most of the unfortunates lost everything.

THE liquor law which is to go into effect in South Carolina on July 1 next will be stringent. It prohibits the manufacture, sale, barter or exchange, or the keeping and offering for sale, barter or exchange, of any spiritous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, or any compound or mixture thereof. State agents, however, will be empowered to sell liquor, but under such close restrictions as will put it out of the power of most people to buy.

Sort of Second Sight.

Duncannon is the home of a woman who can readily thread a needle without the aid of glasses, although she has reached the advanced age of ninety years.

KANSAS is likely to elect a fusion Democrat to the U. S. Senate.

NEW YORK will elect Mr. Murphy, Democrat, to the senate.

"Mary has a little lamb—its fleece is white as snow," but it wants Bull's Head Horse and Cattle Powders to make it strong, you know. That it does. Price 25 cts. per package of one pound.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

In the peninsula of Abeheron, formerly belonging to Persia, but now a part of Russia, there is a perpetual, or, rather what the natives call an eternal sacred fire, which is known to have been burning continually for more than 2,000 years. It rises from an irregular orifice of about 12 feet in depth and 120 feet square. The flames, which are constant, rise to a height of from 6 to 8 feet, unaccompanied with smoke or disagreeable smell, waving back and forth with the wind like a field of golden grain.

A MAN registered at a Madison (Ga.) hotel a short time ago. He engaged a room and retired, and after sleeping for some time had a dream. He dreamed that he was on a railroad train that was going at a good speed, when he discovered that another train was coming toward his on the same track, and a collision was inevitable. The conductor called out, "Jump!" and at that moment the dream stopped, but the dreamer did not—he jumped out of the second story window. He fortunately escaped injury.

A CURIOUS instance of the recovery of a lost ring in a root of celery occurred some years back in Sweden. A lady, when planting celery in the garden in Spring, and while dibbling holes for the small plants with her finger, unconsciously dropped the ring into one of the holes. A plant was duly inserted in the hole, and doubtless through the lost ring, and as the root grew the ring must have become imbedded in its substance. The ring had been given up for lost until the following winter, when the mystery was cleared up by the ring making its appearance in the soup at dinner in a portion of the celery.

M. BRAIN, a Paris bootmaker, has an ingenious fashion of catching persons who manifest an intention to appropriate any of the goods exposed for sale outside of his shop. Whenever he goes to his dining-room for meals he ties the out-of-door selection of boots and shoes to an electric wire, which communicates with an alarm. Recently an intending thief was caught in the act of trying to annex a pair of "elastic sides." The alarm sounded and the bootmaker was on the alert in time to point out the fast-disappearing culprit to a policeman. M. Brain lost several pairs of boots before he tried the "electric bell arrangement."

THE tiny village of Lamphey, in Wales, possesses a unique railway station. Less than half a dozen trains stop there during the day. There being insufficient work to occupy the time of the station master and his assistant, a novel arrangement has been made. Adjoining the station house is an office where printing is carried on by the assistant, under the able superintendence of the station master. Here one sees the monthly time tables set up and printed by the young man, who, three or four times every day, exercises also the function of porter. The work turned out from the little office embraces all the necessary printing for the line of rail on which Lamphey is situated.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD colored boy, 2½ feet high, weighing forty-five pounds, who reads readily at sight the most difficult passages in the Bible or in any other book put before him, is creating astonishment at Camden, Ark. His articulation is perfect, every word coming out clear and distinct. He never saw the inside of a school, and his parents and grandparents are ignorant, full-blooded Africans. He was born in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, November 2, 1887. His powers were first discovered by his father, whom he astounded by picking up a Bible and reading therefrom to such an extent that the ignorant and superstitious parent fled and has not since been seen. Benjamin Franklin Coleman is the name he bears.

A YOUNG man in St. Louis was recently married, and among the wedding presents was a nice music box. His house was entered by burglars the other night, and as they were rummaging through the parlor one of them tried to open the music box, thinking, presumably, that it might be a jewelry case, or something of that sort. His efforts started the box to playing, and the owner was aroused from his slumbers by hearing the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" pealing forth from his parlor. He got his gun, started to investigate the cause of the untimely music, and entered the parlor just in time to see the burglars beating a hasty retreat. Nothing was taken from the house, and he thinks that the music box saved him from a considerable loss.

A YOUNG lady of Wilcox, Penn., had a beautiful gold watch of which she was unduly proud. The timepiece was exhibited on various occasions, and a few days ago when some admiring friends were examining it the watch accidentally slipped from their fingers. A cry of dismay went up when the party saw the watch disappear with a gulp in the yawning mouth of a dog which sat at their feet looking expectantly upward and good naturedly wagging its tail. Poor doggie imagined that he had received a choice morsel, and looked pleased with his feat of catching it on the fly, but it proved to be his death warrant. He was summarily despatched, and at the post-mortem the watch was recovered none the worse from the mishap.

THE sensation which Mary's lamb caused when it followed her to school one day was not a circumstance to that caused by the recent visitation of a wildcat to a school in Hamburg, Conn. The school visitor, an elderly gentleman named Hayden Gray, had just finished the duties which devolved upon him in his official capacity when a wildcat jumped through one of the windows, followed shortly afterward by a dog. The children climbed on top of settees in one corner of the room. The dog slunk under a stool, and the school visitor, with more alacrity than dignity, scrambled to the top of the teacher's desk, and sought Miss Alice Grtswold, the teacher, to join him. It was a game of puss in the corner with everybody in the corner but the puss and the plucky Miss Griswold, who seized a heavy iron poker and dispatched the intruder.

A PECULIAR case of ear-piercing was accomplished at Geneva, Ohio, the other day at the winter quarters of Walter Main's circus. A large lioness called Nellie has been suffering from what animal trainers term "eye-shutters," the optics of the beast becoming closed from a scaly substance appearing just over the eyelids. As the lioness is a young and valuable one the circus owner has employed every means to prevent Nellie's loss of sight, but without avail. As a last experiment, the brute was securely chained and a local jeweler, after cutting a ¼-inch hole in each of the beast's ears, inserted two gold rings about the size of a silver dollar, which it is expected will exterminate the "shutters." During the brief operation the lioness roared loudly and taxed the strength of the chains that held her. The jeweler, who received $100 for his rings and services, was as nervous as a dentist's patient.

ASSISTANT Postmaster Muller tells a story about one of his friends on Price Hill, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The man was very nervous, and especially about crossing Mill Creek bottoms, and one night, while walking there, met a stranger, who in the darkness apparently did not see him, and the two collided. The Price Hill man had gone but a few steps after this when he missed his gold watch, and, drawing his revolver, he rushed after the retreating form of the man who had collided with him. "Here," he exclaimed, "you've got my watch. Give it to me." The stranger protested his innocence, but in vain. The Price Hill man held up his gun, and the watch was handed over. After administering a caution to the stranger, and threatening to call the police, the Price Hill man continued his way, and got home safely. There he told his wife the incident, and she replied that he had left his watch at home that morning. The man jumped up and pulled out the timepiece he carried, and saw a face that he had never seen before. He advertised for the man he had robbed, and returned the watch with a satisfactory explanation.

"I OWNED one of the finest bulls ever brought to Kentucky," said J. B. Eskridge, a prosperous farmer living near Versailles, Ky. "He was the most beautiful animal that I ever saw, was as gentle as a lamb and as tame as a pet dog. About three months ago I walked out in the cornfield where he was grazing. As soon as he saw me he came running towards me with his head lowered to the ground and bellowing with all the strength of his lungs. I saw that he was mad and tried to escape, but he caught me before I could get to the gate. The corn rows were high, and when he struck me I got down between them. His horns couldn't reach me in that position, and then he began to cut me with his 'hoofs.' Fortunately my son saw me, and with a pitchfork drove the maddened animal away. An hour later the bull was found dead. He had gone to a creek that ran through the field and held his head under the water until he was strangled. It was suicide and nothing else."

THE smallest missionary vessel afloat recently left San Francisco for the Gilbert Islands. She is 50 feet long, 14 feet wide and 6 feet deep, is a two-masted schooner, was built at San Francisco, and her name is the Hiram Bingham. She was paid for, however, by the American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston, and is registered in that city. The Rev. J. Walkup, who commands her, is a captain, as well as a missionary, who has passed twelve years of his life among the Gilbert Islands. Internally the vessel is all cabin, as the crew is composed entirely of the missionaries who intend to work among the islands, and the vessel is designed for a sort of tender to the big missionary brig, Morning Star. It is built, therefore, to run in and out among all the channels and harbors where the large vessel cannot go, and an odd feature about it is a ten-horse power gasoline engine and attached screw, so the vessel can navigate the narrow channels by steam in a calm.

AT the head of the extensive widening of the St. John's River, in Volusia Township, Florida, that is known as Lake George, lie two or three swampy islands. One of these has a few acres of ground that stand high enough out of the water to encourage orange trees and other remunerative growths and also to afford room for a cabin. The cabin is occupied and the trees are cultivated by a queer old fellow who has built a long ramshackle bridge from dry land to a little dock that stands in the sedge close to the main channel. Here the steamer stops on his signal to take oranges and letters or to deliver flour and other groceries. He is a hermit who seldom ventures to the mainland. Passengers on the river steamers occasionally see him busied about the little shed on his wharf, an extraordinary figure in a home-spun suit of brown, with a patch of startling white on the seat of his trousers and an indescribable hat that may have once been "plug," but that has been chopped and banged and battered and unroofed until it resembles the wreck of a Napoleonic chapeau more than anything else. He is indifferent to criticism, however, for he lives apart from men. His nearest neighbor is a lighthouse-keeper, who would have to hunt for him with a telescope. Some affect to believe that in his younger days he was a pirate.

A ROYAL heart on the auction block is the strange and gruesome spectacle which will rouse even blase Paris into unfeigned interest in a few days. It is said to be the heart of the unhappiest of all French princes, the dauphin son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and it has been preserved for ninety-seven years in a jar of spirits, where it was placed by the famous surgeon, Pelletan, who nade the autopsy in the temple. The history of the relic is authentic. The only question is whether the boy who died in the temple in 1795 was the real dauphin or a child who had been substituted for the prince. When the boy died Pelletan and the three colleagues were assigned to make a post-mortem. During an interval, while his associates went to the window chatting, Pelletan removed the heart from the body, wrapped it in a handkerchief and slipped it into his pocket. He preserved the relic in a vessel of brandy until Louis XVIII. became king in 1817. Then he offered to give the heart to the king for royal burial. Louis neither refused nor accepted Pelletan's offer. Pelletan then sent the relic to the sacristy of the archbishopric of Paris. In 1830 the people of Paris sacked the archbishop's palace and Dr. Jules Pelletan, son of the surgeon, saved the royal relic at the risk of his life. He has recently died. The heart in its reliquary is to come to the hammer.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth in equal parts dissolved in hot water make the best and most convenient mucilage you can keep in the house.

Tea or coffee stains of long standing may be removed by rubbing the cloth with glycerine, after washing once. A second washing leaves the linen as clean as before.

Kerosene is good for cleaning brass as well as for woodwork. Moisten a cloth with it, and rub the brass thoroughly; then polish with dry flannel dipped in whiting. Kerosene is also excellent for the rubber rollers of the clothes wringer; rub them with it occasionally, and you will not be troubled with them sticking together.

ROAST TURKEY.—An ordinary turkey, weighing eight or ten pounds, requires at least two hours for proper and thorough cooking, for which *The Poultry Yard* gives the following explicit directions: If you are likely to have little time in the morning, prepare your fowl over night by singeing and removing pinfeathers, washing inside and out, and rubbing both with a clean cloth until dry. Mix a little pepper and salt and rub the entire inside of the turkey before putting in the stuffing, or dressing, as it is usually called. This should be made of stale bread crumbs—about three cupfuls—to which is added a small teaspoonful of pepper, same amount of powdered sage or sweet marjoram, salt, and a little salt fat pork, chopped very fine, or a piece of butter the size of an egg, if the latter is preferred. Use warm water to mix the whole to the consistency of thick batter; beat up an egg and stir into it at last, and proceed to stuff the breast with half or more of the dressing. Sew up the opening with a coarse thread and needle, tying the skin over the end of the neck. If you have skewers of wood or iron pin the wings to the sides of the fowl closely, and pin the neck onto the back. If you have no skewers use twine to tie down the wings, etc. Put whatever dressing is left into the body, sew up the vent, forcing the legs down and tying them very tight. Put in a dripping pan with a pint of water, and once in fifteen or twenty minutes baste the turkey with the gravy. The frequent basting is of great importance, as it keeps in the juices and allows thorough cooking without burning or drying the meat. Turn often enough to have the whole a rich brown when done. For the last basting of each side, dredge with flour and butter freely. It gives the crisp, frosty look so desirable and appetizing. For the gravy, wash in the morning, and set to boil in a saucepan the liver and gizzard. When done chop or mash the liver very fine and put in the dripping pan when the turkey is done, and place the pan on the stove tipped a little, so that one corner is free from the gravy. Into this corner put a large spoonful of dry flour, carefully mixing it with the butter on the top of the gravy. When it is well saturated stir it into the gravy and let it boil up once and pour into the tureen. Dish the turkey in a large, warm platter, breast up, ready for the carving knife, the gizzard on the platter.

Catarrh and Its Cure.

Most of our population have some general ideas of catarrhal affections of the nose and throat, but very few except those who have lost their hearing from it have any conception of its intimate causal relation with deafness. The popular idea of catarrh is that it is a condition of more or less constant discharge of offensive mucus from the nose. This is so only in the most aggravated and worst forms of the disease, and fortunately is rare. Properly speaking, catarrhal affections of the nose and throat are simply an enlarged, swollen and thickened condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils and back part of the throat. This thickened condition of the mucous membrane in the nose is usually accompanied by an increased production of mucus which often drops backward into the throat, and by increased moisture in the back of the throat, excites the continuous little hacking cough to dislodge it and clear the throat. These patients are very subject to what are called "colds in the head," with complete closure of the nasal passages. The reason their colds in the head are so severe is because a very slight swelling of the inside of the nostrils, which is always the condition in this acute disease, occurring in a nose already much narrowed by a chronic permanent enlargement of its lining membrane, totally obstructs the nasal canals. A very common but unhealthy remedy for temporary or permanent occlusion of the nose is to snuff a solution of salt and water through the nostrils. Unfortunately, this practice has been too often thoughtlessly recommended by family physicians. If the habit is prolonged, the condition for which it is used will surely be aggravated. A much better solution to use in the nose, and also as a gargle in acute sore throat, instead of chlorate of potassium, is common baking soda, a teaspoonful in a cup of warm water. Whatever solution is used in the nose, it is a great mistake to forcibly snuff it into the nostrils from the palm of the hand, as is too commonly done. If it is snuffed too forcibly, it is forced into the upper part of the nasal cavity, where it is very irritating, often causing headache and irritation of the eyes. The best and simplest way to use the soda solution is to bury the nose entirely in the cup of fluid, and then gently suck the solution into the nose, at the same time holding the mouth widely open. There is no risk of choking if the mouth is open and the head thrown forward, as it necessarily is in doing this, for all the fluid will run out through the mouth.—[Popular Science Monthly.

FOR THE LADIES.

CAPS AND GOWNS FOR GIRL STUDENTS.

The long-talked-of matter as to whether or not the students of the Woman's College of Baltimore shall wear caps and gowns has been decided and the caps and gowns ordered. The authorities have selected the regular undergraduate gown with the regulation Oxford cap. Just when they are to be worn is as yet unsettled, as some of the authorities desire the students to wear them to any and all college exercises, while others prefer them to be worn only on special occasions.—[New York Independent.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The beautiful Spaniard; the low-born who would accept an Emperor's love only "through the church door;" the Empress who cried, "This is my war!" "This is my war!" when the French troops were marching for Berlin, is described by a man who saw her recently as faded and utterly broken, carrying a cane and stumbling as she walks. She sometimes stealthily leaves England for Paris, but she cannot remain long in the French city. Queen Victoria is still her friend. Otherwise she seems quite alone. —[New York World.

MASAI WOMEN.

The Masai women were very interesting. They were fairly loaded down with coils of brass and iron wire, which formed earrings, leglets, collars, and armlets, often amounting to a weight of forty, fifty, and even sixty, pounds. Those who cannot afford to wear the heavy coils, wear as many of the lighter bracelets as they can procure. The higher the rank of the woman, the more of this sort of jewelry she wears; which betokens the fact that Fashion has her slaves even in Central Africa. The Masai women are tall, gaunt, and bony, but not well developed, probably owing to their wearing so much heavy jewelry while growing. They are very fleet and strong, and are the purveyors of the tribe; allowed to pass unmolested everywhere, even in times of war."—[Demorest's Magazine.

A MADE-OVER GOWN.

A bright girl, with more of a deposit in her head than at her banker's, has made herself the most fascinating of costumes out of a last year's gown. The skirt of the gown, which was of dark wool, she cut and fitted over to the desired shape. Fortunately, it was a dull, reddish, rough stuff, and with a little quilling of velvet doubled together and plaited she finished the edge. Then a black velvet coat, relic of former gentility, was made to do duty as a little jacket, cut shorter than the Eaton model, slashed up the back to the neck and edged all around with a finish of jet. The top of her skirt she edged about with a double bias fold of velvet, fitted neatly, and less than two inches wide when all finished, and this she hocked over a full waist of the gay green and blue tartan wool, checked off with a thread of scarlet in silk.—[St. Louis Republic.

PRETTY PINS AND THEIR USE.

Little girls and big girls "with silver pins sticking in their sleeves," and also adorning their bonnets, bows and bodices and various other portions of their attire, are a common sight this season. Pins, both little and large, are exhibited in every conceivable modification. These ornaments were never more fashionable nor in greater variety, and are set with Irish diamonds, tiny pearls and stones, framed in gold, silver, jet, steel and iridescent metals, the patterns showing heads of birds, bees, moths, green and gold katydids, ruby eyed "darning needles," June bugs and the like.

Some of the delicate floral ornaments are exceedingly beautiful, being mounted in fine gold and enamel and set with brilliant stones that flash and glitter with every movement of the wearer. Real diamonds set in pins, dagger hilts and slender fillets for the hair are worn by every wealthy woman, but these shed no more brilliant rainbow rays under the gas or electric light than the popular "brilliants," which are safer for obvious and many reasons, their possible loss not being of great moment, as in the case of genuine jewels.—[Philadelphia Times.

A LOST ACCOMPLISHMENT.

The reasons of the growing infidelity to needlework as an amusement are not far to seek. The nervous restlessness of the modern temperament is one of them. Our grandmothers knew nothing of nerves and were content in the accomplishment of one square of wool work in the span of a labor day. Hour after hour sat the mother of all, living at her spinning wheel or at her tapestry frame, slumbrous of brain, tranquil of heart and placid of face, while the world without revolved in bliss or despair, recking naught of her whose soul lay in the evolution of an embroidered blossom or the turn of a stocking heel. To-day far other issues claim the energies and the wits of womanhood; her ears are no longer closed to the press of life nor to its pain, for which knitting is no sedative nor crochet an anodyne.

Another reason for the discarding of what is commonly called "fancy work" among educated women is the spread of the utilitarian spirit so characteristic of these latter days. Life is less ornamental than it was, but it is certainly more useful as a whole. Butterflies may be numerous enough, but there are more bees. What is the use of embellishing antimacassars? is a question which certainly never occurred to our fair ancestresses, but it rises naturally enough to the heart and also to the lips of the modern maid who joins a Dorcas society if the love of stitchery be in her, or subscribes to a library if it be not. Lawn tennis has also something to do with the decline and fall of the work basket.

Twenty years ago the necessity for physical exercise had not dawned upon the female intelligence, and the doctrines of hygiene were neither understood by the public nor formulated by the faculty. The boys of the family went out into the fresh air to play ball, but the girls sat in the school room and learned to do crewel work, while their mothers played croquet, with never a vision of tennis to disturb their lethargy. Now these activities are the rule instead of the exception, and as the days provide no extra hours in which to take part in them, the cult of the health has superseded the cult of the needle. Modern life has no longer time for useless stitches, and few enough minutes for necessary ones.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

WEARING WORK OF A TEACHER.

Close observation shows that teaching is one of the most wearing occupations for women. Even the hard working clerk, typewriter, journalist or seamstress, with longer hours and more drudge-like employment, keeps her health and and strength better through five years of continuous service than does the average school teacher. The girl who begins with erect carriage and rosy cheeks will be seen in the course of a few years to have lost both. Much of this is attributed to the nervous strain necessary for the regular routine of governing often an unruly class and at the same time teaching the required studies. But allowing that teaching is hard work, without entering into the reasons, certainly nothing should be neglected which adds physical comfort to these positions of honor, filled many times by earnest women who strive by enthusiasm in their work and by a noble example to make teaching a profession.

It would seem to be absurd to declare it is their right to occupy only rooms which can be properly heated and ventilated, and yet a girl known to the Brooklyn Eagle last winter owed a severe attack of pneumonia to the low temperature of her room, while others suffered more or less from the same cause. Because there are conditions over which the teachers themselves have little or no control, they should be all the more carefully attended to by those who do. There is another consideration, however, for which they themselves are responsible, and that is the midday luncheon, which is very apt to be a basket affair, eaten as rapidly as possible in order to go on with school work, or, as one teacher said, "She took a bite while correcting papers which had to be ready for the afternoon session." The full hour's rest at noon should be enjoyed. When possible, a breath of fresh air and a few minutes' walk will make the duties of the afternoon easier.

HOME-MADE BEAD TRIMMINGS.

In these days of passementerie, bead fringes and gimps used so lavishly on both day and evening gowns, the woman of taste and ingenuity can make her own trimmings and thereby save a small fortune. The handsome jet fringes and gimps cost enormously, and so do the tinsel and metal embroideries. But if you will buy the jet beads by the pound and secure long, thin beading needles and very strong silk, patience and taste will do the rest. Suppose that you wish to make an Empire belt with a deep jet fringe. Purchase a strip of ordinary jet trimming, mount it on stiff muslin and stud it thickly with jet nailheads until it is as heavy and rich-looking as you may desire. Then the fringe. Fasten each long thread of beads separately on the belt, until you have a sufficiently thick fringe. Line the belt with black or colored silk, and you have a handsome ornament which can be worn with any gown. Embroidered velvet yokes and sleeves will freshen up an old gown and make it as good as new. Suppose you have an ancient black gown known to all your friends. Put in a pair of emerald-green velvet sleeves, studded with black nailheads, and make a jet belt studded with emerald beads. Presto! a smart, new costume. Frills for the bottom of dress skirts and flounces on bodices may be edged with narrow velvet ribbon, on which are sown square jet beads; the effect is charming. A beautiful bodice may be made of pinkish mauve velvet, sewn all over with jet and amethyst beads. The zouave jackets now so much in vogue lend themselves easily to the art of the embroiderer. Lovely effects are made with gold and silver cords and tiny gilt sequins. White-jet, pale-yellow and pale-green beads make charming fringes and panels for delicate-hued evening gowns.—[Once A Week.

FASHION NOTES.

There are still many smock dresses.

Every shade of gray is fashionable.

Pointed cape collars and rounding capes are stylish.

Winter ulsters appear in a variety of attractive guises.

Dark green and bright red mixtures are much fancied.

A sash of soft nainsook or ribbon is worn at the waist.

Flowers have superseded feathers as a trimming for bonnets.

Flowered and striped flounces, make handsome house wrappers.

Brocaded India silk is much used to make indoor blouse waists.

Bonnets remain small, with close sides and tiny old Dutch crowns.

There is less hemstitching and drawn work used than last season.

The Empire puff is still seen on sleeves that are otherwise close-fitting.

There is little change this season in the first dresses worn by children.

Satin slips are preferred for the transparent gowns now so fashionable.

Box cloth is becoming a fashionable material for ladies' jackets and cloaks.

The bell skirt, with a graceful drapery in front, is very becoming to stout ladies.

Ruchings for the neck are very popular, but are rather smaller and narrower.

Pretty and inexpensive evening dresses for young girls are embroidered nuns' vailing.

Hats are much more worn than bonnets, and may be large or small, to suit the wearer.

Shaded velvet for sleeves and trimming is the handsomest novelty of the winter.

Some of the new sleeves are formed of two or three puffings, and finished with a deep frilling.

Frills of chiffon in high colors have one edge worked with white in long darning stitches.

Even the baby ribbon has colored edges; the scarlet-edged black is pretty on children's hats.

For young women the fashionable silks for evening wear are extremely delicate in coloring.

Ruffles, puffs and gathered folds of velvet are stylish edgings for silk and woolen dress skirts.

Golden brown and light reddish violet shades form one of the striking combinations of the season.

Rather elaborate braidwork in soutache upon the revers, cuffs and collar is noticed upon many ulsters.

Among the fashionable colors for veils for the coming season are white, black, navy, gray, tan and brown.

For simple dresses, simple cashmeres trimmed with dotted bands embroidered in black silk are worn by little children.

The chief trimming used on the first dresses of little children is real Valenciennes lace or soft, hem-stitched ruffles.

Shaded velvet sleeves with contrasting costumes, and plaid velvet sleeves with blue or green cloth gowns are popular.

A corselet of the square Russian shape shows four rows of jeweled gimp and velvet, each row being held by a jeweled clasp.

The Eton jacket prevails, but all kinds will be worn. The zouave jacket, with square fronts, are exquisitely hand braided.

Robin-red is a new color in tailor cloth, and is pretty when combined with russet brown velvet and dull gold passementerie.

For ladies who like flannel bodices in place of silk or cotton ones, the very lightest weight of flannel is the most fashionable.

Poplin forms a pretty, and at present a fashionable, material for a house gown, a sudden fancy having developed itself for this material.

Yellow remains a favorite color for fanciful little dresses made of chiffon or embroidered silk muslin, which is laid over India silk.

Velvet hats are favored for wear at any time; they are made to match the color of the costumes, or in black, laden with black plumes.

Capes and pelerines continue the order of the day, and many raincloths and long garments are finished off with a single or triple cape.

Sensible petticoats are of fine black silk alpaca, trimmed with a deep ruffle and edged with lace. They shed the dust, and are suitable for rainy days.

Jackets show tops having a single small cape, and capes show a small one at the top, above a very much deeper one, or three capes all of the same size.

Not only are bodices of plain textures worn with figured skirts, and plain skirts with patterned bodices, but two stuffs of one color are likewise employed.

Cuffs worn outside the sleeve are among the new styles, and are seen in lace, linen, and kid. With outing gowns, the kid cuffs are chosen to match a corselet of the same.

Eyeless Fish in Boiling Water.

One of the most remarkable discoveries in the shape of a peculiar species of fish ever made on this continent was that made at Carson City, Nevada, in 1876. At that time both the Hale & Norcross and the Savage mines were down to what is known as the "2,200-foot level." When at that depth a subterranean lake of boiling water was tapped. This accident flooded both mines to a depth of 400 feet. After this water had all been pumped out except that which had gathered in basins and in the inaccessible portions of the works, and when the water still had a temperature of 128 degrees—nearly scalding hot—many queer-looking little blood-red fish were taken out. In appearance they somewhat resembled the gold fish. They seemed lively and sportive enough when they were in their native element—boiling water—notwithstanding the fact that they did not even have rudimentary eyes. When the fish were taken out of the hot water and put into buckets of cold water, for the purpose of being transported to the surface, they died as quickly as a perch or a bass would if plunged into a kettle of water that was scalding hot; not only this, but the skin peeled off exactly as if it had been boiled.

Eyeless fish are common enough in all subterranean lakes and rivers, but this is the only case on record of living fish being found in boiling water.—[St. Louis Republican.

Physical Exercise.

Dr. Sargent estimates that the pursuit of outdoor sports is limited to probably less than one per cent. of our vigorous young men. Even among the members of athletic organizations only ten per cent. are really alive. Dr. Sargent attributes the increasing lack of interest in athletics to the growing tendency among Americans, as a people, to pursue sports to an end. In making excellence in the achievement the primary object of athletic exercises they are robbed of half their value in various ways; for instance, by increasing the expenses of training; by the devoting of too much time to practice; by reducing the number of active competitors; by relying upon natural resources rather than cultivated material; by depriving the non-athletic individual of incentive to physical exertions; by depriving the exercises of their efficiency as a means of health. Dr. Sargent holds that the harmonious development of the physique, and the building up and broadening out of the highest type of manhood and womanhood ought to offer inducement enough for each to work.—[New York News.

"How many people know," asks the religious editor of the Buffalo News, "that the monument that Laban and Jacob set up near the borders of Canaan and called 'Mizpah,' or a lookout, was erected in suspicion rather than love? The literal meaning was this: 'The Lord watch between thee and me when we are absent one from the other, and see that you are not up to some new trick as soon as my back is turned.' So when it is inscribed in an engagement ring it might mean: 'The Lord watch and see that you do not flirt when we are absent one from the other.' Those who use the text are sometimes wiser than they know."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "God Among the Centuries."

TEXT: *"Consider the years of many generations."*—Deuteronomy xxxii., 7.

At 12 o'clock last night, while so many good people were watching, an old friend passed out of our homes and a stranger entered. The old friend making valedictory was 1892; the stranger arriving is 1893. The old friend was garrulous with the occurrences of many days, but the stranger put his finger over his lip and said nothing and seemed charged with many secrets and mysteries. I did not see either the departure or the arrival, but was sound asleep, thinking that was for me the best way to be wide awake now. Goodby, 1892! Welcome, 1893!

As an army is divided into brigades and regiments and companies, and they observe this order in their march and their tread is majestic, so the time of the world's existence is divided into an army divinely commanded; the eras are the brigades, the centuries are the regiments, and the years are the companies. Forward into the eternity past, out of the eternity to come! Forward is the command, and nothing can halt them, even though the world should die. While obeying my text, "Consider the years of many generations," I propose to speak of the "Chronology of the Bible, or God Among the Centuries."

We make a distinction between time and eternity, but time is only a piece of eternity, and chronology has been engaged in the sublime work of dividing up this portion of eternity that we call time into compartments and putting events in their right compartment. It is as much an injustice against the past to wrongly arrange its events as it would be an injustice if, through neglect of chronological accuracy, it should in the far distant future be said that America was discovered in 1776, and the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1492, and Washington born on the 23d of March, and the Civil War of the United States was fought in 1840.

As God puts all the events of time in the right place, let us be careful that we do not put them in the wrong place. The chronology of the Bible takes six steps, but they are steps so long it makes us hold our breath as we watch the movement. From Adam to Abraham. From Abraham to the exodus out of Egypt. From the exodus to the foundation of Solomon's temple. From the foundation of Solomon's temple to the destruction of that temple. From the destruction of the temple to the return from Babylonish captivity. From Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ.

Chronology takes pen and pencil, and calling astronomy and history to help says: "Let us fix one event from which to calculate everything. Let it be a star, the Bethlehem star, the Christmas star." And from that we go back and see the world was created 4004 years before Christ; the deluge came 2348 years before Christ; the exodus out of Egypt occurred 1491 years before Christ, and Solomon's temple was destroyed 586 years before Christ.

Chronology enters the first chapter of Genesis and says the day mentioned there is not a day of twenty-four hours, but of ages, the word there translated as "day" in other places meaning ages, and so the Bible account of the creation and the geologists' account of the creation are completely harmonious. Chronology enters the book of Daniel and says that the words "time and a half" mean a year and a half.

Chronology enters at another point and shows us that the seasons of the year were then only two—summer and winter. We find that the Bible year was 360 days instead of 365; that the day was calculated from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, that the night was divided into four watches—namely, the late watch, the midnight, the cock crowing, the early watch. The clock and watch were invented so long after the world began their mission that the day was not very sharply divided in Bible times. Ahaz had a sundial, or a flight of stairs with a column at the top, and the shadow which that column threw on the steps beneath indicated the hour, the shadow lengthening or withdrawing from step to step.

But the events of life and the events of the world moved so slowly for the most part in Bible times that they had no need of such timepieces as we stand on our mantels or carry in our pockets in an age when a man may have a half dozen or a dozen engagements for one day and needs to know the exact minute for each one of them. The earth itself in Bible times was the chief timepiece, and it turned once on its axis and that was a day, and once around the sun and that was a year.

It was not until the Fourteenth Century that the almanac was born, the almanac that we toss carelessly about, not realizing that it took the accumulated ingenuity of more than 5000 years to make one. Chronology had to bring into its service the monuments of Egypt and the cylinders of Assyria, and the bricks of Babylon and the pottery of Nineveh, and the metals struck at Antioch for the battle of Actium, and all the hieroglyphics that could be deciphered, and had to go into the extremely delicate business of asking the ages of Adam and Seth and Enosh and Methuselah, who after their 900th year wanted to be thought young.

I think it must have been in recognition of the stupendous work of making an almanac that all the days of the week are named after the gods. Sunday, after the sun, which was of old worshiped as a god. Monday, after the moon, which was also worshiped as a god. Tuesday, after Tuesco, the god of war. Wednesday, after Woden, the chief god of the Scandinavians. Thursday, after Thor, the god of thunder. Friday, after Frea, the goddess of marriage. And Saturday after Saturn. The old Bible year began with the 25th of March. Not until 1752 did the first of the month of January get the honor in legal documents in England of being called the first day of the year.

Improvements all along have been made in chronology until the calendar and the almanac, and the clock, and the watch seem to have reached perfection, and all the Nations of Christendom have similarity of time calculations and have adopted what is called "new style," except Russia, which keeps what is called the "old style" and is twelve days different, so that, writing from there, if you wish to be accurate, you date your letter January 1 and January 13, or December 10 and December 22. It is something to thank God for that the modes are so complete for calculating the cycles, the centuries, the decades, the years, the months, the days, the hours, the seconds.

Think of making appointments as in the Bible days for the time of the new moon. Think of making one of the watches of the night in Bible times a rooster crowing. The Bible says: "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice," "If the Master cometh at the cockcrowing," and that was the way the midnight watch was indicated. The crowing of that barnyard bird has always been most uncertain. The crowing is at the lowest temperature of the night, and the amount of dew and the direction of the wind may bring the lowest temperature at 11 o'clock at night or 2 o'clock in the morning, and at any one of six hours. Just before a rain the crowing of chanticleer in the night is almost perpetual.

Compare these modes of marking time with our modes of marking time, when 12 o'clock is 12 o'clock, and 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock, and 10 o'clock is 10 o'clock, and independent of all weathers, and then thank God that you live now. But notwithstanding all the imperfect modes of marking hours or years or centuries Bible chronology never trips up, never falters, never contradicts itself, and here is one of the best arguments for the authenticity of the Scriptures.

If you can prove an alibi in the courts, and you can prove beyond doubt that you were in some particular place at the time you were charged with doing or saying something in quite another place, you gain the victory, and infidelity has tried to prove an alibi by contending that events and circumstances in the Bible ascribed to certain times must have taken place at some other time, if they took place at all. But this book's chronology has never been caught at fault. It has been proved that when the Hebraws went into Egypt there were only seventy of them, and that when they came out there were 3,000,000 of them.

"Now," says infidelity, with a guffaw that it cannot suppress, "what an absurdity! They went down into Egypt seventy and came out 3,000,000. That is a falsehood on the face of it. Nations do not increase in that ratio." But, my skeptical friend, hold a moment. The Bible says that the Jews were 430 years in Egypt, and that explains the increase from seventy persons to 3,000,000, for it is no more, but rather less, than the ordinary increase of nations. The Pilgrim Fathers came to America in the Mayflower, one small shipload of passengers, less than 300 years ago, and now we have a nation of 60,000,000. Where, then, is so called impossibility that the seventy Jews who went in to Egypt in 430 years became 3,000,000? Infidelity wrong and Bible chronology right.

Now stop and reflect. Why is it that this sublime subject of Bible chronology has been so neglected, and that the most of you have never given ten minutes to the consideration of it, and that this is the first sermon ever preached on this stupendous and overwhelming theme? We have stood by the half day or the whole day at grand reviews and seen armies pass.

Again and again and again on the Champs Elysees Frenchmen by the hundreds of thousands have stood and watched the bunnered armies go by, and the huzza has been three miles long and until the populace were so hoarse they could huzza no longer. Again and again and again the Germans by hundreds of thousands have stood on the palaced and statued Under den Linden, Berlin, and strewn garlands under the feet of uniformed hosts led on by Von Moltke or Bucher or Frederick the Great.

When Wellington and Ponsonby and the Scots Grays came back from Waterloo, or Wolseley from Egypt, or Marlborough from Blenheim, what military processions through Regent street and along by the palaces of London and over the bridges of the Thames! What almost interminable lines of military on the streets of our American capitals, while Mayors and Governors and Presidents, with uncovered heads, looked on! But put all those grand reviews together, and they are tame compared with the review which on New Year's day you from the pew and I from the pulpit witness.

Hear them pass in chronological order—all the years before the flood; all the years since the flood; decades abreast; centuries abreast; epochs abreast; millenniums abreast; Egyptian civilization, Babylonian populations, Assyrian dominions; armies of Persian, Grecian, Peloponnesian and Roman wars; Byzantine empire, Saracenic hosts, crusaders of the first, the second, third and the last avalanche of men; Dark Ages in somber epaulets and brighter ages with shields of silver and helmets of gold; Italy, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, England and America, past and present; dynasties, feudal domains, despotisms, monarchies, republics, ages on ages, ages on ages, passing to-day in a chronological review, until one has no more power to look upon the advancing columns, now brilliant, now squalid, now garlanded with peace, now crimson with slaughter, now horrid with ghastliness, now radiant with love and joy.

This chronological study affords, among other practical thoughts, especially two—the one encouraging to the last degree and the other startling. The encouraging thought is that the main drift of the centuries has been toward betterment, with only here and there a stout reversal. Grecian civilization was a vast improvement on Egyptian civilization, and Roman civilization a vast improvement on Grecian civilization, and Christian civilization is a vast improvement on Roman civilization.

What was the boasted age of Pericles compared with the age of Longfellow and Tennyson? What was Queen Elizabeth as a specimen of moral womanhood compared with Queen Victoria? What were the cruel warriors of olden times compared with the most distinguished warriors of the last half century, all of them as much distinguished for kindness and good morals as for prowess—the two military leaders of our Civil War on northern and southern side communicant members of Christian churches, and their home life as pure as their public life?

Nothing impresses me in this chronological review more than the fact that the regiments of years are better and better regiments as the troops move on. I thank God that you and I were not born any sooner than we were born. How could we have endured the disaster of being born in the Eighteenth or Seventeenth or Sixteenth Century? Glad am I that we are in the regiment now passing the reviewing stand, and that our children will pass the stand in a still better regiment. God did not build this world for a slaughter house or a den of infamy.

A good deal of cleaning house will be necessary before this world becomes as clean and sweet as is ought to be, but the brooms and the scrubbing brushes, and the upholsterers and plumbers are already busy, and when the world gets fixed up, as it will be, if Adam and Eve ever visit it, as I expect they will, they will say to each other, "Well, this beats paradise when we lived there, and the pears and plums are better than we plucked from the first trees, and the wardrobes are more complete and the climate is better."

Since I settled in my own mind the fact that God was stronger than the devil I have never lost faith in the emparadisation of this planet. With the exception of a retrogression in the Dark Ages, the movement of the world has been on and on, and up and up, and I have two jubilant hosannas—one for the closing year and the other for the new year.

But the other thought coming out of this subject is that Biblical chronology, and indeed all chronology, is urging the world to more punctuality and immediateness. What an unsatisfactory and indefinite thing it must have been for two business men in the time of Ahaz to make an appointment, saying, "We will settle that business matter tomorrow when the shadow on the dial of Ahaz reaches the tenth step from the top," or "I will meet you in the street called Straight in Damascus in the time of the new moon," or when asked in a courtroom what time an occurrence took place should answer, "It was during the time of the latter rain," or "It was at the time of the third crowing of the barnyard!"

You and I remember when ministers of the Gospel in the country, giving out a notice of an evening service, instead of saying at 6 or 7 or 8 o'clock, would say: "The service will begin at early candle light." Thank God for chronological achievements which have ushered in calendars and almanacs and clocks and watches, and at so cheap a rate all may possess them! Chronology, beginning by appreciating the value of years and the value of days, has kept on until it cries out: "Man, immortal; woman, immortal; look out for that minute; look out for that second!"

We talk a great deal about the value of time, but will never fully appreciate its value until the last fragment of it has passed out of our possession forever. The greatest fraud a man can commit is to rob another of his time. Hear it, ye laggards and repent! All the fingers of chronology point to punctuality as one of the graces. The minister or the lecturer or business man who comes to his place ten minutes after the appointed time commits a crime the enormity of which can only be estimated by multiplying the number of persons present by ten. If the engagement be made with five persons, he has stolen fifty minutes, for he is ten minutes too late, and he has robbed each of the five persons of ten minutes apiece, and ten times five are fifty.

If there be 500 persons present and he be ten minutes too late, he has committed a robbery of 5000 minutes, for ten time 500 are 5000, and 5000 minutes are eighty-three hours, which make more than three days. The thief of dry goods, the thief of bank bills, is not half so bad as the thief of time.

Dr. Rush, the greatest and busiest physician of his day, appreciated the value of time, and when asked how he had been able to gather so much information for his books and lectures he replied: "I have been able to do it by economizing my time. I have not spent one hour in amusement in thirty years." And taking a blankbook from his pocket he said, "I fill a book like this every week with thoughts that occur to me and facts collected in the rooms of my patients."

Napoleon appreciated the value of time when the sun was sinking upon Waterloo, and he thought that a little more time would retrieve his fortunes, and he pointed to the sinking sun and said, "What would I not give to be this day possessed of the power of Joshua and enabled to retard thy march for two hours!" The good old woman appreciated the value of time when at ninety-three years of age she said, "The Judge of all the earth does not mean that I shall have any excuse for not being prepared to meet Him."

Voltaire, the blatant infidel, appreciated the value of time when in his dying moments he said to his doctor, "I will give you half of what I am worth if you will give me six months of life," and when told that he could not live six weeks he burst into tears and said, "Then I shall go to hell!" John Wesley appreciated the value of time when he stood on his steps watching for a delayed carriage to take him to an appointment, saying, "I have lost ten minutes forever." Lord Nelson appreciated the value of time when he said, "I owe everything in the world to being always a quarter of an hour beforehand."

A clockmaker in one of the old English towns appreciated the value of time when he put on the front of the town clock the words, "Now or when?" Mitchell, the astronomer, appreciated the value of time when he said, "I have been in the habit of calculating the value of a thousandth part of a second." That minister of the Gospel did not appreciate the value of time who, during a season of illness, instead of employing his time in useful reading or writing, wrote a silly religious romance, which in some unknown way came into the possession of the famous Joe Smith, who introduced the book as a divine revelation, which became the foundation of Mormonism, the most beastly abomination of all time.

They best appreciate the value of time whose Sabbaths have been wasted and whose opportunities of repentance and usefulness are all gone, and who have nothing left but memories, baleful and elegiac. They stand in the bleak September, with bare feet, on the sharp stubble of a reaped wheat field, crying, "The harvest is past!" And the sough of an autumnal equinox moans forth in echo, "The harvest is past!"

But do not let us get an impression from chronology that because the years of time have been so long in procession they are to go on forever. Matter is not eternal. No, no! If you watch half a day, or a whole day or two days, as I once did to see a military procession, you remember the last brigade, and the last regiment, and the last company finally passed on, and as we rose to go we said to each other, "It is all over."

So this mighty procession of earthly years will terminate. Just when I have no power to prognosticate, but science confirms the Bible prophecy that the earth cannot always last. Indeed there has been a fatality of worlds. The moon is merely the corpse of what it once was, and scientists have again and again gone up in their observatories to attend the deathbed of dying worlds, and have seen them cremated. So I am certain, both from the Word of God and science, that the world's chronology will sooner or later come to its last chapter.

The final century will arrive and pass on, and then will come the final decade, and then the final year, and the final month, and the final day. The last spring will swing its censer of apple blossoms and the last winter bank its snows. The last sunset will burn like Moscow and the last morning radiate the hills. The clocks will strike their last hour, and the watches will tick their last second. No incendiaries will be needed to run hither and yon with torches to set the world on fire.

Chemistry teaches us that there is a very inflammable element in water. While oxygen makes up a part of the water, the other part of the water is hydrogen, and that is very combustible. The oxygen drawn out from the water, the inflammable hydrogen will put instantly into conflagration the Hudsons and Savannahs and Mississippis and Rhines and Urals and Danubes, and Atlantic and Pacific and Indian and Mediterranean seas. And then the angel of God, descending from the throne, might put one foot on the surf of the sea and the other on the beach and cry to the four winds of heaven, "Time was, but time shall be no longer!" Yet, found in Christ, pardoned and sanctified, we shall welcome the day with more gladness than you ever welcomed a Christmas or New Year's morn.

When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow
And heaven's last thunder shakes the earth below,
Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruin smile
And light thy torch at nature's funeral pile.

Nose and Throat.

In a recent lecture before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, London, by William Hill, M.D., London, the throat was described in detail, and the pharynx and the larynx pointed out as the two most important parts. The nose has a very important connection with the throat and its disorders. It contains a series of bones called the turbinated bones, which expose a large surface of warm blood, and cause the air inhaled to be warmed ready for the lungs; moreover, the cilia of the nose cause the secretion to move and reject the solid particles it has collected. The nose is the proper organ for breathing, not the mouth. The larynx, which is the air passage, is bounded at its upper extremity by the vocal cords, and has, therefore, the double function of breathing and phonation. The epiglottis, by altering its form, causes the food to pass down the pharynx, and keeps it from the larynx. In speaking of proper breathing, the author pointed out that diaphragmatic breathing was the proper method, and not clavicular. It was reported that Rubini had broken his clavicle during singing, by persisting in this method of breathing. Throat diseases are often caused by germs, by inhalation of sewer gas, etc. Fortunately, there are other organisms in the throat always ready to attack these germs. The throat was well provided with tonsils, both faucial and lingual. The tonsils produce phagocytes or leucocytes, amœboid corpuscles which actually swallow up the germs. Why, then, should tonsils be cut out? Because, when they become enlarged and horny, they lose this function, and by removing the horny surface, the newly exposed portion can go on producing the corpuscles. The decay of teeth is largely due to germs. This shows the importance of keeping the teeth in order. Obstruction in the nose is the cause of many throat disorders. People liable to throat disorders should be very chary of eating piquant or hot dishes. Irritating remedies, too, such as cayenne and (except in special cases) tannin lozenges or nitrate of silver, should be avoided. Hot tea, too, is bad.—Scientific American.

More than 700 lives of Columbus have been written in various languages.

IN A MASS OF SNAKES.

Thrilling Experience of a Farm Hand in a Well in Connecticut.

The long drought in the Connecticut valley, during which the farmers have been compelled to get their water from the river, induced Farmer Alexander Penfield, living near Middletown, to clean up a long disused well on his premises. For this purpose he sent his hired man, a Pole, to the bottom of it in a bucket. The Pole had not labored long before he was disturbed by a singular buzzing sound like the humming of a swarm of bees, and a moment later he began to see snakes. From every crevice in the stone curb of the well serpents thrust forth their heads, hissing loudly, then advanced their bodies, little by little, into the well, which were followed instantly by still more snakes, all crowding on the frightened workman and tumbling on each other into the bottom of the dimly lighted shaft.

There were black snakes, water snakes, striped snakes and adders. For awhile the Pole waged a desperate battle against the serpents with his shovel, simply to protect himself from their attack, but in a few moments he was completely invested with a hissing, writhing, squirming, tossing tangle of serpents in the bottom of the pit, while a shower of snakes was continually falling upon him from the wall above his head. Finally he called for aid and was hauled to the surface. Subsequent examination revealed the fact that he had killed thirty-four snakes with his shovel.

Judge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

Some stiles of patriotism won't wash.

A statesman kin afford to do a good deal of sufferin fer his country fer five thousan dollers a yeer.

All the legislaters in the world can't make a law that nobody can brake.

Holdin office is a bad habit that is mighty hard to brake yerself ov.

The Amerikin Eagel has been knode to crow when he mite as well keep his mouth shet.

A congressman aint allus infallible.

Politics is sumpthin like corn: the biggest yers don't allus grow nighest the top of the stalk.

Farmers has got to know a durn site more about politicks before pertaters is legal tender.

When a man's party just suits him to a t-y-t-y, thar ain't enuff of it left to run a campane on.

Biled shirts and white collars ain't good campane dockyments, outside of the city limits.

The horny-handed son of toil ain't much bettern the rest of us, except to talk about fer politikle purposes.

Ide a heep site rather heer a hen crow than see a woman votin at elecshuns, and they kill crowin hens whar I live.—Free Press.

High Boots No Longer Worn.

One of the most significant evidences of the settlement of the West and South is to be found in the rapidly decreasing percentage of boots and shoes in the manufactures both of the East and West. Twelve or fifteen years ago there were quite a number of houses in the East which made boots exclusively, but their number is rapidly diminishing, and almost every month one hears of the output of the high boot being either closed altogether or greatly curtailed to make more space for the manufacture of the low-cut shoe or the regulation Congress or other makes of modern footwear. In the old days, when farming was farming, and when high boots were worn as protection against the bites of rattlesnakes, the demand from the West and South was wholly, or in great part, for boots, but now it is not at all unusual when on a trip through the Western States to get orders for shoes exclusively, and to have the retailer complain of the very slow sale of the very grade of boots he used to bank on almost entirely. The fashions seem to change a little slower in the South, but even there the demand for high or top boots is getting less and less every journey.

The Farmer.

A farmer will get up at 4 o'clock, clean out the stalls, feed, milk, ship his milk daily (and Sunday, too), make up the beds, and milk and feed again, with a bare profit, if he has a dairy herd, but it is hard work to even clean out a poultry house once a week.

PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various reliefs for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used ST. JACOBS OIL; effect magical, pain ceased, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA.

LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS.

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with ST. JACOBS OIL, and it cured her in four hours.

CARL SCHEIBE.

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for any easy place.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

The indispensible servant is master of the situation.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

There are a large number of hygenic physicians who claim that disease is always the result of a transgression of Nature's laws. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book, which they claim will enable all persons, if directions are followed, to avoid sickness of all kinds and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.*

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

An Invaluable Aid.

The World's Fair buildings at Chicago form an almost inexhaustible subject for writers, and the magazines and newspapers are top-heavy with articles descriptive of them. The buildings are mainly of iron, but besides another substance had to be used which would be more easily handled and more susceptible of artistic treatment. This material was found in a combination of plaster and jute fiber, called staff, which combines adaptability to all forms of plastic handling with a stiffness and toughness almost like wood. This stuff has made possible effects of construction which could never have been attempted under the same conditions with any other material. It is prepared as quickly as water and plaster and fiber can be mixed together; it may be made course or fine, rough or smooth, as may be desired, it may be cast or molded; it may be colored; and when it is dry and ready for use it is handled almost exactly like wood—bored, sawed, and nailed. It takes every form that is necessary to clothe and ornament the iron skeletons; it suggests rather than simulates stone, and, considered for itself as a building material, it has cergreeable qualities of brightness and softness.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

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Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

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"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

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Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

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"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

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Small.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

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Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

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Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly. All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

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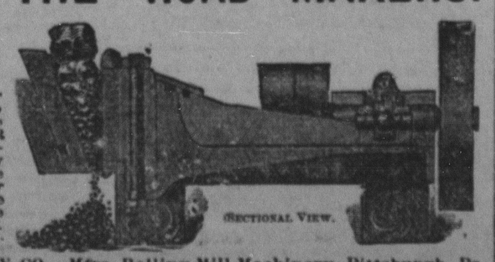

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Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 12.

HARRITY'S REPORT.

Secretary Harrity has submitted his annual report to Governor Pattison. It shows that during the past two years 1,158 charters were granted under the act of April 29, 1874, and seventy-nine locomotive and 127 street railway companies were incorporated, besides a great deal of miscellaneous business. The fees for the last twenty-two months amount to $71,577,50, which does not include the bonus fees received on the granting of charters. The expense of the department for the same period was $61,104. From this it appears that the fees more than exceed the expenditures of the department by the sum of $10,435,88. In addition to this there has been received from commissioners, certified copies and miscellaneous sources the sum of $12,015,12, which would make the excess of such receipts over the expenditures amount to the sum of $22,-450. The total commissions issued were 6,342.

Secretary Harrity refers to the defects in the new ballot law and makes some suggestions for the benefit of the legislature. He thinks that nominations made by nomination papers which do not have attached thereto the number of signers as required for any state or district nominations should not be certified to county commissioners and sheriffs as directed in section 10 of the act. The reason for this addition is that no authority is given in any part of the act to any one to determine what the required per centum of the vote at the previous election in the district for which a nomination paper purports to come. It is suggested that section 4 should be so changed as to set out clearly what political appellation may or may not be used by parties making nominations by nomination papers. He thinks that the time for filing objections to nomination papers and certificates should be reduced at least one-half.

Regarding the form of ballot, he says: "In justice to the several political parties compelled to make nominations by nomination papers this section should be so amended as to allow their nominations to be arranged on the ballot in the same manner as nominations made by certificate of nominations." Further he suggests that the manner of marking the ballot by the voter could be simplified by providing that one cross mark opposite the party name or appellation at the head of the list of candidates shall be considered as a vote for all the candidates of that party.

MANY there are who turned over a new leaf on January 1, will turn back and look at some of the pictures.

DURING 1893 subscribe for the REPORTER instead of borrowing it from your neighbor.

A DISGRACE TO HIS PARTY.

The Republican party and all its prominent organs have revolted at the seating of ex-State Chairman Andrews over Higby in the legislature. Andrews was twice defeated for the legislature in his county of Crawford, and the last time contested the election of his opponent on the Democratic ticket on the charge that certain township voting places were in boroughs which is illegal, and he won on this technality, directly in the face of a major ity of the citizens of Crawford county.

The Republican party can redeem itself by taking action in the legislature to rid the parasite of his ill-gotten gains, and it is called upon to do so by all fair thinking citizens of that Commonwealth.

Andrews is a disgrace to his party and the state, and none but a loafer and braggart such as he, who is in direct keeging with the machine politicians of the state would seat himself in the legislature against the direct will of the people whom he is supposed to represent.

Andrews is a disgrace even to his party.

FROM all sections of the country come reports of this weeks cold spell, rivers frozen over, persons frozen, and the like.

THE Williamsport *Daily Times*, a new venture, has reached this office. The *Times* is bright and spry and the very picture of its namesake, in Philadelphia. We wish it success. N. S. Bailey, late of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, is city editor of the *Times*.

FRANCE'S CRISIS,

The government of France has trembled in the throes of the balance the last week and vague fears were held that the government would be overthrown and a monarchy established, but happily the crisis has passed and the government remains. The disclosures made by the investigation of the De Lessipo Panama Canal scandal, which resulted in the public disgrace of many prominent officials and even implicated the heads of the government, was the cause of the trouble.

The investigation which is still in progress disclosen the fact that millions of dollars were spent in bribery, and embezzlement, and the sum total aggregates an enormous sum. All officials connected with the canal seemingly vied with each other in the embezzlement of large amounts of money which had been furnished mainly by the laboring classes of France.

ANDREWS who holds his seat in the legislature by having several townships thrown out that voted in a boro, an old custom, may safely be put down as a big hog. He seems to enjoy wallowing in the mire.

A DEAL is being engineered to consolidate the wire, wire nail, and wire rod interests in the United States. If the combination can be effected it will be one of the biggest concerns in the country. The capitalization will be $25,000,000.

The proposition comes from the Washburn-Meon Company, and was made to the Consolidated Company, with headquarters in Pittsburg and Chicago. A barbed-wire trust was organized about three months ago, but the idea is to wipe out the limited consolidations and unite all in a grand combination that will regulate the output and maintain prices.

BLAINE CLOSE TO DEATH.

James G. Blaine a few days ago suffered from a relapse and his condition at present is such that it is thought his death is only a question of time. His condition is serious, but he displays wonderful recuperative powers and rallies from time to time. Blaines illness is of such a nature that while he may die at any minute his life may be protracted for weeks.

IT IS creditable to a number of leading Republican journals and politicians that they discountenance the holding of a seat in the legislature by hog Andrews, on a trifling technicality, after his own county defeated him the second time.

The committe of prosecution having charge of the case of Dr. Briggs met to consider their future course with reference to an appeal. They decided after a careful scrutiny of the judg ment of the court to appeal directly to the general assembly. The reason for doing this was given in a statement addressed to the public. The next general assembly convenes in Washington on May 19 next. By appealing direct to the general assembly the committee will save a year's time.

EUROPE has also had cold weather persons are reported frozen to death.

THE predicted clash between the Republicans and Populists of Kansas over the organization of the house has come, but in a totally unexpected manner. The Populists made a bold bluff to exclude from participation all those members against whom contests were pending. The Republicans would not listen to such a proposition which would mean the surrender of the house to the enemy and the result is that two houses are organized and are in full blast side by side in the same room. It has settled downto a case of freeze out and the side with the most endurance will win.

The Place of Meeting.

The Methodist church is the place appointed for holding the services of the Society of Christian Endeavor on Sabbath evening, at a quarter before six o'clock. This is a union society and it was thought advisable to hold the meetings in the different churches in town. The meeting held in the Lutheran church last Sabbath evening was well attended. It is the earnest desire of the members of this society to have all the young folks join with them and take an active part in the work.

Sleighing Parties.

Sleighing parties to Centre Hall and from Centre Hall to other places have been very numerous the last week or so, and almost nightly one comes into the town or leaves. This evening a number of the young folks expect to sled to Millheim and take supper there.

Spent Sunday In Lewistown.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arney and daughter Mabel, drove across the Seven mountains on Friday last to Lewistown where they were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert. Shimp, formerly of Centre Hall. They returned home on Monday afternoon and report a pleasa nt trip.

Insurance Report.

In this issue appears the thirty-fifth annual report of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Centre County, with office at Centre Hall. The affairs of the company are on a reliable basis, and the report makes a satisfactory showing.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy with me, and on many occasions have ran with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail." For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

It Is a Good Thing.

I say this for Pan-Tina: I have been in the drug business many years, and this is one of the most successful Cough remedies I have sold. A case in point, a neighbor, Mr. I. H. Nicodemus, had a chronic Cough of six years' standing, which no medicine would relieve. I recommended Pan-Tina, and its effect was magical. It is a good thing. J. ROSS MATEER, Altoona, Pa.

Pan-Tina is sold at 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your nspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

ANSUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County; Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 9, 1893.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the thirty-fifth annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22 920 87
Cash premiums		1 190 58
Tax		2 646 29
Cash in treasury		116 02

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 168 09	
Salary of Sec	125 00	
Extra services of Sec	5 50	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Rent, postage, printing, and stationary	104 57	
Making duplicates	8 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
G. R. Meiss bal	39 09	
G. R. Meiss interest	5 79	
J. S. Slack bal, on barn	79 97	
J. G Baily, small loss	13 00	
Sam'l Garner, barn and contents	1 858 19	
Mrs. F. L. Weaver	56 15	
Phoebe Grenoble, bal	38 37	
C. W. Hosterman, bal	55 74	
Geuoble Store Co	800 00	
" int	38 84	
G. B. Haines, small loss	10 00	
Trustees Pine Grove Pres. parsonage	840 00	
do int	5 31	
J. C. Smull	450 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		22 917 24
To which add notes of '88, '89, '90, '91		74 360 43
Leaving the available assets in force this day		97 278 67
Insurances taken the past year	244 488 34	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 163 959 61

LIABILITIES.

Wm. F. Reynolds	120 00	
B. F. Frankenberger	60 00	
Trus. P G parsonage	60 00	
J. C. Smull	50 00	
Samuel Garner	85 49	
Borrowed money	550 00	
Total am'ts of liabilities		925 49
Amount outstanding		630 73

At a meeting held the same day the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year; J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgart, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, R. C. Campbell and W. F. Reynolds, Jr. The board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. President.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year.

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a sucessor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to be better still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

THE SUN,
New York.

NOTICE. WHEREAS THE TOWN COUNcil of the borough of Centre Hall on the 15th day of December A. D 1892, voted to increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by four thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water works for the use of th e said borough of Centre Hall. And whereas the said town council directed that notice should be gives to the electors of said borough of Centre Hall that an election should be held on the 21st day of February A. D. 189 in the said borough for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to such increase of indebtedness, now therefore take notice that an election shall be held for the purpose aforesaid at the usual polling place in the said borough of Centre Hall on the said 21st day of February A. D. 1893.

The amount of the last assessed valuation of the said borough of Centre Hall is $110,000.

The amount of existing debt is $———

The amount of the proposed increase is $4000.

The percentage of the proposed increase is .0364

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for the erection or purchase of water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall.

H. W. DINGES,
President.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINand enacted into an ordinance by the Town Council of the borough of Centre Hall, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:

Sec. 1. That the Treasurer of the borough of Centre Hall, with the consent of the Town Council shall be, and is hereby authorized and directed, provided a majority of the electors of the said borough of Centre Hall at the next regular spring election to be held Tuesday, February 21st, A. D. 1893, assent thereto to borrow a sum of money not to exceed four thousand dollars ($4000,) and thereby increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by a sum not exceeding the like amount; which sum of money is to be used in the erection or purchase of Water Works for the use of said borough of Centre Hall.

Sec. 2 That the said Treasurer be authorized to issue bonds of said borough of Centre Hall to secure the said sum of money above directed to be borrowed.

Sec. 3. That the clerk of the council of the said borough is hereby directed to give notice of the aforegoing ordinance and of the election to be held by reason thereof on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893, at the usual place of holding elections in the said borough of Centre Hall, for at least thirty days in the CENTRE HALL REPORTER, the only newspaper published in the said borough of Centre Hall.

Approved Jan. 5, 1893.

FRED KURTZ, JR,
Chief Burgess.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall the following described real estate of George Grossman late of Potter township, deceased,

o—o SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893, o—o

At 10 o'clock a m., the following described real estate of George Grossman deceased, in Potter township, bounded on the north by lands of George Reiber, on the east by lands of James Runkle, on the south by land of John Long, and on the west by land of John Long, containing

2 ACRES,

more or less, with no improvements.

Terms of sale. The entire purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of sale.

WILLIAM GROSSMAN,
Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Charles Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of January, 1893, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 23rd day of January, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States. Wm. A ISHLER,
Sheriff.

"Mary has a little lamb—its fleece is white as snow," but it wants Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powders to make it strong, you know. That it does. Price 25 cts. per package of one pound.

LARGEST CREAMERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont,
are engaged in the business of BUILDING and FITTING
CREAMERIES and CHEESE FACTORIES.
Having started hundreds of Creameries. A Good Creamery can be built and equipped on the ELGIN SEPARATOR SYSTEM for $3,000.
Any person contemplating building will find it profitable to confer with us, before closing contracts or signing any subscription papers.

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Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

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The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

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THE PRESS
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Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
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" four months, -	1.00
Sunday, one year, - -	2.00
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Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett
will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner
will furnish a series of six sketches entitled 'Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant
will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in 'A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic
will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."
Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.
Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Also daintily illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations
of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - $6.00

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WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,
TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18Sep9m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

Free Veterinary Service.

A limited number of horses affected with any of the common diseases, such as Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Wind-galls, Worts, Sprains, diseases of the feet, etc., etc., will be treated free of charge, at stated times within the next few weeks, by the Penna. State College.

A thoroughly competent veterinarian, Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been employed to deliver a course of lectures to the agricultural students of the College and these cinical subjects are desired to illustrate to the College Classes the methods of treatment, etc. Dr. Pearson will perform all operations himself and only a limited number of animals will be needed.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this offer will write to Prof. H. J. Waters at the College at once, giving full particulars as to the disease, its developement, etc. They will then receive due notice of the time their animal will be treated with any other directions that may be necessary.

It Should Be In Every House.

S. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c, and $1.00.

Trout Fry Ready for Distribution.

The Pennsylvania commissioners of fisheries are now prepared to receive application for brook trout fry. Applications should be sent to the following commissioners: Henry C. Ford, 1923 Vine street, Philadelphia; W. L. Powele, Harrisburg; S. B. Stillwell, Scranton; H. C. Demuth, Lancaster; Louis Streuber, Erie; G. W. Welshons, Pittsburg. One can of trout fry containing 1,500 fish will be sent free to the nearest railroad station of each applicant.

Good Mill Property For Sale.

The Centre Hall Mills are offered at private sale. The location is one of the best in the county. Mill is kept running constantly, and a competent party can readily double the trade if desired. Trade in grain and coal included. Has all conveniences, siding, and only few rods from railroad station. Only reason for selling, to be relieved from business. If not sold, the mill can be rented for a term of years.

Superintendents to Meet.

The city and borough school superintendents of the state will meet at Harrisburg in annual convention, Jan. 25 and 26. Among the subjects discussed will be "Educational Waste Place," "Needed Legislation" "Readjustment of studies in Graded Schools," 'Free Text Books for the High Grades," and "Our High Schools in their Relation to Colleges."

Store Burned.

On Wednesday morning the large general store of Robert Gray at Stormstown, was burned to the ground together with all its contents. The store was connected with the dwelling house, which with household goods was completely destroyed. The loss will foot np several thousand dollars.

Revival In Progress.

Rev. Minnigh, pastor of the Penns valley charge of the Methodist church is at present conducting a revival at the church at Sprucetown. With the excellent sleighing he is drawing large crowds nightly, many being from Centre Hall.

Kept Busy.

D. F. Luse, the plumber, is kept very busy the last several days by water pipes and hyd rants freezing up. The cold spell has made a harvest for him, as many were the freeze-ups.

Sold His House.

Aaron Harter has sold his house to Frank Bradford, and will go to Harrisburg, where he accepted a job in the engine room of the electric light works.

Have Him Subscribe.

May we ask you to induce your neighbor to subscribe for the REPORTER, if he does not already get it?

Ben. Butler Dead.

General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at his Washington residence early yesterday morning from heart failure.

More Snow.

The cold spell broke on Wednesday evening, during the night about t hree inches of snow fell.

Songs have the power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

If you are worn out by that hacking cough, and want a good night's rest, try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D Murray's Drug Store.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

Rather Be Without Bread. Xl

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1889.

The Rev. J. Kossbiel, of above place, writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I now feel a nervous attack coming I take a dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

Better Than the Best Doctor.

MAHONOY CITY, Pa., December, 1890.

I deem it my duty to say that I was treated for ten years by the best doctors in Pennsylvania, but never got any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I am cured of my nervous troubles; have never had the slightest symptoms of those spells since I commenced taking the first bottle.

MRS. SARAH McC"

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TRADE-MARK.

ARE THE BEST.
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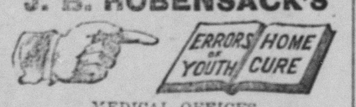

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Mr. William T. Price, a Justice of the Peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1 00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oct6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSED to public sale at the late residence of Elizabeth Grossman, near the Red Mill, in Potter township, on Saturday January 14th, 1893, the following personal property to wit: 1 spinning wheel, 1 wool wheel, 1 reel, all just as good as new, 3 beds and bedding wash stand, stands, 2 chests, 2 bureaus, 2 corner cupboards, 1 sink, 1 extension table, 1 dining table, 1 dozen chairs, 1 sewing machine, 1 cook stove and pipe, 1 coal stove and pipe, 1 eight-day clock, 2 iron kettles, 1 complete set iron ladles, lot of oats, potatoes, a big lot of ingrain and all wool carpets, feather beds and pillows, big lot of blankets, some as good as new, a lot of fine quilts, some of them old paterns, made years ago, all good, a big stock of bed clothes, such as sheets, pillow cases, etc., some homemade linen goods, an old fashioned straw clothes basket, good as new, lounge cushions, table and floor oil cloth, lot of dry and canned fruit, oil window blinds, a big lot of dishes, some of them quite old styles, meat vessel, lot of stove wood ready cut, in short, a full lot of household goods, some old relics, all in good condition, too numerous to mention, come one, come all and satisfy yourself; if you fail to come you will be sorry for it afterwards, a special chance to secure old relics. Sale to commence at 12.30 p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by J. S. HOUSEMAN.
WM. GOHEEN, Administrator, c. t. a.
Auctioneer,

Stay Home and Freeze.

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

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So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

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All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

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Round trips to the Pacific Coast.

Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.

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All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
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FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of D. L. Bartges, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 9th, 1893, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.
FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF Sundry orders of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall, the following described real estate of James and Thomas Lingle, deceased, on

o——o SATURDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1893, o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m. Two fine farms and a timber tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

No. 1. Bounded on the east by line of lands of John Lingle, A. B. McNitt, on the south by Manor line on the West by No. 2, on the north by line of Nittany mountain, containing

)——(183 ACRES,)——(

more or less. Thereon erected a large two-story house and large barn, and other outbuildings. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of fruit and running water at the house and barn.

No. 2. Bounded on the east by No. 1, on the south by Manor line, on the west by line of Fred Kurtz, U. D. Osman, W. Heckman and others, on the north by line along Nittany mountain, containing

)——(150 ACRES AND 110 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Thereon erected a large Frame dwelling house, Frame barn and other outbuildings. Well supplied with water and all kinds of fruit.

No 3. Situated in Gregg township, Centre county, containing

)——(45 ACRES AND 149 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Bounded on the west by lands of John D. Decker, on the south by lands of —— on the north by lands of —— on the east by line of lands of M. Brown, it being well timbered with white, yellow, pitch pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut.

Terms of sale of farms. One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One-third in one year, balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and bear interest from date of sale.

For timber tract, terms cash, or in three annual payments with satisfactory security for the same.
JAMES C. BOAL,
Administrator James A. Lingle, dec'd.
W. B. MINGLE,
Administrator Thomas Lingle, dec'd.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Mary Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed to report advancements and make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountants, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office, No. 18, Criders Exchange, Bellefonte, on Monday, January 9, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where claimants will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on the funds.
JOHN B. LINN,
dec15-3t Auditor.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

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D. F. FORTNEY,
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.20 p m., Washington, 4.50 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Phila delphia 10 55 p m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1 29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.39 a. m Baltimore, 6 20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5 36 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m., Washington 3 25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.23 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2		5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 23	7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 03	8 24	Centre Hall	7 03	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 28	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53	8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m. 10.25 a m. 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m

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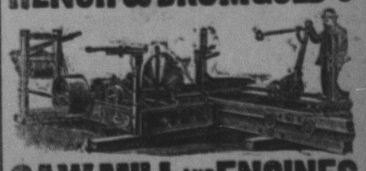

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HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

THE NEWS.

Damage suits aggregating $80,000 were brought by members of an amateur theatrical troupe, who were recently arrested by Dayton's Chief of Police Thomas F. Farrell, without warrants. The arrested parties were young men and women of respectability, and were not violating the law or city ordinance. They were locked in the Central Police Station all night, and released the next morning.——A man who gave the name of Thos. Henry was arrested while trying to get $20 from Robert Cutting, in Chicago, on a pretended note from E. H. Sothern.——Flora Fontaine, colored, died in Columbia, S. C., at the age of one hundred and seventeen years. She was brought there a slave at the age of fifteen, and lived there ever since.——The passenger elevator manufacturers of the country have organized a trust, the purpose being to fix and control prices for passenger elevators. The number of firms interested is not known, but the indications are that Boston, Detroit and Chicago houses are interested. The country is said to be divided among the various companies in the combine and each does the business of a certain portion.——A new railway has been incorporated in Texas to be known as the Portland, Monterey and Gulf Railroad. The line will begin at Portland, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. It will cross the Neuces river at Harpsburg, and reach the Texas-Mexican National at Banquete; then it will run through Brownsville, cross the Rio Grande river, and straight to Monterey.

Bishop Hare in a sermon bitterly denounced the divorce mills of South Dakota.——The building of the Republic of Hayti at the World's Fair was completed and dedicated.——Two men, who gave the names of Tony Gilfoyle and James Coleman, have been arrested in Cincinnati on suspicion of being in the poisoning at Homestead, Pa. The arrest was made by the Hazen Detective Agency.——George Jeffries is alleged to have married Miss Ayers at Brighton, Cal., and to have murdered her when she discovered that he was a bigamist.——James Kandall was shot in Owensboro, Ky., by Lyman Pierce, to whose wife he had sent an offensive message.——George McFadden, proprietor of a variety theater at Fourth and Plumb streets, St. Louis, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. He will probably die. He was connected with the Jim Cummings train robbery, serving a term in the penitentiary for it. He has been drinking heavily of late.——I. C. Martindale, the well-known scientist, of Camden, N. J., who was connected with many learned societies of the country, died at his home.——A masked mob of fifty men overpowered the sheriff and took Henry Duncan, who was in jail in Loudon, Tenn., without bail, charged with killing a man named Stephens with an axe, and hung him to a tree. Duncan was also accused of having killed three other persons.——The biennial session of the Pennsylvania legislature was held, and Governor Pattison's message was read.——Fire destroyed $20,000 worth of property in the business portion of Lawrenceville, Ky. It started in the town jail, and Dan King, a prisoner, was burned to death.

James A. Flynn, a tea merchant, committed suicide in Youngstown, O., by inhaling gas. C. C. Ferris, superintendant of the pharmaceutica department of Meyer Bros.' Drug Company of St. Louis, committed suicide at his residence in Ellendale by shooting himself with a revolver. Mr. Ferris came to St. Louis from Kansas City about two years ago, and for several months past has not been considered exactly right in his mind. He was forty-five years old and leaves a wife and four children.——Wickham & Co., of Huron, O., the largest dealers in fresh and frozen fish in the country, has given mortgages to creditors for $150,000, no assignment being made. Endorsements and a light catch of fish during the fall season, was the immediate cause. It is supposed that several other large firms are heavily involved.——John Sprinkle, one of the non-union workmen employed at Homestead last Summer, died in Duquesne. He was taken sick in the mills and all efforts of the physicians failed to cure him. After the exposure of the poison plot he firmly believed that he was one of the victims. The doctors, however, told him that he was suffering from typhoid fever.——Dr. F. J. Young, president of the Board of Health, died while attending a banquet at the Danbury (Ct.) Medical society at the Turner House. He left the banquet tables for a few minutes and was found lying on the steps leading from the room. He died in about five minutes.——The jury at Mt. Holly, N. J., brought in a verdict finding Wesley Warner, who killed Lizzie Peak, guilty of murder in the first degree.——Rev. Dr. William Royall, of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, died suddenly of heart disease in Savannah.

Norfolk and Western net earnings for November, $ 98,409; for eleven months ended November 30, net earnings $2,694,816, a decrease of $410,857, compared with corresponding period of 1891.——John Manyan lost his way while crossing the mountain to Hazleton, Pa., and was frozen to death.——Fire broke out in the sheds of Caldwell & Peterson's corrugating works in Wheeling, W. Va., and the big plant was entirely destroyed, and at one time it looked as if the Baltimore and Ohio depot would be burned. Loss estimated at $100,000. Caldwell & Peterson lose $40,000; insurance about $15,000. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from a Baltimore and Ohio engine.——Fire destroyed the wholesale dry-goods store of W. S. Jones & Co., Burnett, Ashby & Co., jewelry store, and a dozen other small buildings in Denison, Texas. The total loss is $.5,000, with insurance of $45,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of firebugs.——The annual election for directors of the Georgia Central Railroad was held in Savannah.——Horatio S. Sanford demanded that Pat Gleason vacate the mayoralty office in Long Island City, which the latter refused to do.——The Mexican government has secured evidence implicating two hundred prominent Mexicans of the state of Tamulisas, in a secret revolutionary pronunciamento.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Chile directs the attention of the Foreign Office to the alleged discovery of gold which is said to exist in fabulous quantities on Lennox Island, Terra del Fuego. It is reported that two tons and a half of gold have been obtained by miners within the last two months.

A KENTUCKY BATTLE.

One Man is Killed and Several are Fatally Wounded.

Eight or Ten of Magoffin County's Citizens Engaged on Each Side.

The bloodiest fight in Magoffin county's history took place about one mile from Salyersville. There were eight or ten of the county's best known citizens engaged on each side, armed with repeating rifles and navy pistols. The trouble had its inception in a trivial matter the day before.

John Davis was killed by a pistol shot said to have been fired after he was disabled and disarmed.

W. F. Deskins, constable, was fatally wounded by a shot in the right hip, the ball ranging upward through the bowels.

Monteville Deskins, a justice of the peace, has not been found since the fight. But the left a bloody trail on the snow through a woodland near the scene of the tragedy, and is supposed to be fatally wounded. The gun with which he is known to have been armed was found in the woods.

Shepard Cole, coroner of the county received a most fearful blows with a clubbed gun, and may die.

Brice Patrick was shot throught the bowels and is reported to be dying.

W. T. Patrick, a brother of ex-Sheriff J. C. Patrick, received a rifle ball along the right side of the head and was at first supposed to be dead, but he has rallied, and physicians say he will live if there is no concussion of the brain.

Reports as to who was immediately responsible for the terrible affair are conflicting, and it is not even known who fired the fatal shots.

Dug Risner and Samuel Risner were taken by Coroner Cole and a strong guard, charged under a warrant issued by Monteville Deskins with an assault on W. F. Deskins. The coroner committed the dangerous impropriety of making a guard of the persons who were identified with the prosecution, and for whose protection the warrant was issued. This was resented by the friends of the prisoners and both sides went to town heavily armed.

The prisoners were arraigned before Police Judge George H. Gardner, and, the Commonwealth not being ready for trial, they were released under bond. Some loud talking on the part of one of the Risners very nearly precipitated a fight in town about 2 o'clock, but prompt interference of the authorities prevented it. The fight took place an hour later. No arrests have been made, and it is feared that another fight is imminent.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A TRAIN struck a hack in Chicago, and J. H. Barnett, who was inside was killed.

MRS. MCCLAIR, of Tresckow, Penna., was burned to death by a fire which destroyed her house.

EDWIN DYKE, of Hopewell, New Jersey, was struck by a train on the Bound Brook road and killed.

Mary Lee, a colored woman of Atlanta, Georgia, who was said to be a hundred years old, was frozen to death in that city.

MRS. JOHN W. W. WUNDER, of South Orange, New Jersey, was fatally burned. In a spell of dizziness she fell over a stove.

JOSEPH F. MATTHEWS, an artist of New York, was overcome by coal gas at Hillsdale, Long Island, and is in a critical condition.

CHAS. MCILWAIN, a laborer, and Michael Duros, an express man, were frozen to death while under the influence of liquor at Detroit.

BY the bursting of water and steam pipes in a large building in Chicago, the three floors were flooded, and property to the value of $20,000 was damaged.

AN infant child of Mrs. Million, of Elwood, Ind., was burned to death, another child having set the little one's clothes on fire during the mother's absence.

PAUL GEARHART, living in South Bend, Indiana, was so delighted at receiving a pair of skates, that he uttered a cry of joy and fell to the floor dead. He had heart trouble.

FREDERICK BAILE, a miner in the Mongolai mining district, south of Albequerque, New Mexico, was killed by an explosion of several sticks of dynamite, which he placed in a stove to be thawed out.

Charles Field was horribly burned in Chicago. Thomas Files had, as a practical "joke," smeared tar over Field's legs while he slept. Then, in an effort to get the tar off again with kerosene, the oil took fire. Field's injuries are not fatal.

AN engine and five freight cars on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling Railroad, fell over a trestle into the Ohio River at Martin's Ferry. The accident was due to the sinking of a trestle. Engineer Ed. Ong was frightfully crushed and burned and will die. Perry Bishop, the fireman, was also seriously hurt.

THE Jersey Central ferryboat Fernwood, while attempting to enter her slip at the foot of Liberty street, New York, crashed into the bridge under full headway, driving it up on the street and breaking down the entrance to the ferry house. Mrs. Leamas, 60 years old, and her 21-year-old granddaughter were thrown into the water, and Mrs. Leamas's two sons, Edward and Harry, jumped in after them. All four were rescued by the deck hands and passengers. The accident was caused by a break in the boat's machinery.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Diamond State Iron Mills, in Wilmington, Del., will be closed several weeks for repairs. When work in them is resumed wages will be reduced.

THE surplus in the hop supply has been such that the big packing houses at Chicago are now running at about half their capacity, 5000 men having been discharged since December 1.

THE Anaconda Copper Mining Company, of Anaconda, Montana, has paid off 600 men at the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines, and no ore will be shipped to the smelter for about 60 days.

THE tin plating plant of the Baltimore Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Company is to be put in operation in a few days. It is a branch of a large Welsh concern. For the present no plates will be rolled, but the work will be confined to the dipping of imported plates.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Firemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and Order of Railway Switchmen was held at Cedar Rapids to consider the question of federation.

THE operators and pressmen in the employ of H. Hollander, clothing contractor, in Boston, went on strike. It is claimed that Hollander has violated his agreement with the Garment Makers' Union. It is expected that the members of the Contractors' Union will back Mr. Hollander by locking out the men in their employ.

IN the United States Court in Macon, Ga., Judge Speer rendered a decision in the case of the striking telegraph operators on the Central Railroad against the Receiver. Judge Speer said that the fact that a man was a member of a labor organization was no reason for his discharge. On the motion of the strikers asking the Court to reinstate them in their positions, Judge Speer decided in their favor so far as to order the company to replace all the men, except where their positions had already been filled.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

13TH DAY.—In the Senate the certificates of election of Presidential electors from a number of States were presented and filed. An order was made, after the routine morning business, the two bills on the calendar reported by the Committee on Epidemic Diseases and on Immigration, having relation to the danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States, be the special orders and have exclusive consideration, without otherwise displacing the present "unfinished business." The McGarrahan bill went over. Mr. Stewart called up Mr. McPherson's joint resolution to suspend all purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act. The matter went over without action. The Anti-option bill was then taken up as the unfinished business, and considered until the Senate went into executives session. After a short session the Senate adjourned.

14TH DAY.—In the Senate a statement was called for of the states holding claims against Spain for illegal arrest. A resolution went over which asked the Secretary of State whether the proposed suspension of immigration violated any treaties. Bill compelling persons to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission was passed. Senator Vilas delivered an argument against the Anti-option bill, claiming it to be unconstitutional. Senator Felton presented to the Senate a petition for extra pay for the surviving members of the crew of the United States steamer Rogers, eighteen in number, who went in search of the Jeannette and crew in 1881 for two missing whaling ships.

15TH DAY.—In the Senate the day was given exclusively to the bill on the subject of quarantine regulations and its corrective measure—the bill to suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Chandler spoke for about three hours, devoting most of his argument to the last named bill, although the other was really the one that was up for discussion. To this latter, however, an amendment was pending to authorize the President to issue a proclamation suspending immigration from countries where cholera may be prevailing. Mr. Chandler treated this proposition as an act of cowardice on the part of Congress in imposing responsibility upon the President instead of taking that responsibility itself. Arguments against the quarantine bill was made by Senators McPherson, of New Jersey, and Platt, of Connecticut; Mills, of Texas; Dolph, of Oregan. Many amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to, the others going over.

House.

15TH DAY.—In the House a bill was passed admitting free of duty the wreckage of the United States steamships Trenton and Vandalia. Mr. Martin called up the private pension bills on the calendar of unfinished business. Mr. Bland made no set speech against them, but said that in view of the fact that the laws permitted almost anyone to secure a pension, it was time for Congress to call a halt in the enactment of special legislation. The Disability Pension act, he said, should be amended, and the pensioners under it should be compelled to show not only disability but destitution. One bill was passed and then the House adjourned without a quorum.

16TH DAY.—The regular order was demanded in the House, which was the consideration of the private pension bills, of which a number was passed. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was placed without debate, after which the consideration of private pension bills was resumed until the House adjourned.

17TH DAY.—In the house the bill to provide for the pay and muster of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces were passed, as were a number of private pension bills.

THE ROBBERS GOT HIS $5.000

Treasurer Johnson Was Bound and Gagged and Locked in the Vault.

After being forced under threats of death to surrender between $4,000 and $5,000 to two masked men who entered his office in the Court-house at 6 o'clock, County Treasurer John C. Johnson, Viroqua, Wis., was gagged and bound and locked in his vault.

He was found there at 11 o'clock almost dead. When Mr. John on did not return home to supper his brother started out in search of him. He could not find a trace of the missing man. A posse was then organized, and at 11 o'clock some one thought of the vault in the treasurer's office. It was opened and there on the stone floor, bound and gagged, lay Mr. Johnson.

Treasurer Johnson said that at 6 o'clock there was a knock at the door. He opened it, and in the dusk was confronted by two masked men with revolvers. One of the intruders said: "Hold up your hands and don't open your mouth or you are a dead man." Johnson complied.

After searching him they compelled him to open the big safe, from which they took the $5,000. They then bound Johnson and gagged him with a handkerchief and pushed him into the vault. They locked up the vault and the outside door of the office.

Mr. Johnson has served two terms as treasurer, and was getting ready to turn over the office and cash to his successor. He remained later than usual at the office to fix his books. His brother was also employed in the office.

Descriptions of the robbers have been sent in every direction, but no trace of them has yet been found.

CABLE SPARKS.

IT is feared in Hamburg that there will be an outbreak of cholera in the spring.

THERE is famine in North Finland among the agricultural class, who are unable to provide anything for the winter owing to the scarcity of corn last year.

JEWS in Russia are persecuted more earnestly than ever, the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar and husband of Queen Victoria's granddaughter being the leading official persecutor.

WM. MCEWEN, a gardener in charge of a mansion in the suburbs of Glasgow, has been found guilty of the murder of a woman whom he inveigled to the house, in the absence of the family, and killed. He has been sentenced to death.

THE Red Star Line steamship Noordland, from New York for Antwerp, was towed into Queenstown by the steamship Ohio. The Noordland broke a shaft during a terrific storm, and for a time it seemed as though the vessel would sink. The pumps were manned and the rise of water stopped. A panic occurred among the passengers.

A REPORT in the Paris Figaro states that the physician appointed by the French government to conduct the post-mortem examination on the body of Baron de Reinach has reported to the government that the Baron was poisoned. It has been hinted that the Baron was put out of the way by those who feared that his evidence might implicate them in the Panama canal scandal.

THE municipal council of Paris has decided to erect a monument in that city to commemorate the execution of Louis XVI; to demolish the chapel erected in 1820-26 to the memory of Marie Antoinette, and to place on the site a bust of Lepelletier St. Fargeau, with an inscription referring to his action in voting for the death of Louis.

THE nobleman shot dead in a duel at Monte Carlo by Jay Brockton, an American, was known under the name of Count Peter Romanoff, and was a Russian. Brockton, who had been winning heavily at the gaming tables, tossed a coin to the "banker," which the Count supposed was intended for him. He accused Brockton of insulting him, the lie was passed and the fatal duel followed.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

STEWART ROGERS, of Pittsburg, aged 11, who killed a playmate during a boyish quarrel, was acquitted of the charge of murder in the Allegheny County Court.

THE Schuylkill County Commissioners decided to criminally prosecute the auditors who neglected to overlook payments for the new court house and to bring suit to recover the money paid to the contractor in excess of contract.

REV. WILLIAM SPRINGER, of Lackawanna Township, Luzerne County, has brought suit for $1,500,000 against the Greenwood Coal Company, triple damages for coal that, he claims, has been taken from his property.

DANIEL SOUDER, of Newville, died from the effects of a hog's bite received several years ago.

COLONEL L. L. BUSH, the Lancaster railroad contractor, was quite seriously injured through his horse taking fright and throwing him from his carriage.

OWING to the prevalence of diphtheria the public schools of Freemansburg have been closed.

HARRISBURG is slowly filling with members of the Legislature, principally those interested in "booms." The chief fight is likely to be over the Speakership. Thompson and Walton being easily in the lead.

JUDGE METZGER at Williamsport heard argument on ejections to the report of Hon. W. W. Hart, Master in the Arnold-Reading combine case.

IT is estimated that due bills in the Reading City Treasury for $5 00 will prove uncollectable.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just completed a huge platform car at Altoona to carry a 14-ton gun built at the Krupp works in Germany, from Sparrow's Point, Md., to the World's Fair.

JAMES PARKINSON, a minor, was swept down a chute from the stripping at Honey Brook Colliery, and buried under tons of coal. He was still living when dug out, but is in a critical condition.

GETTYSBURG gas pipes sprung a leak and the town had to depend on coal oil and tallow candles.

JOHN MURPHY, a well-known resident of Bridgeport, was killed and mangled by cars.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Junior Order United American Mechanics are in session at Pittsburg and are considering plans for fighting the immigration evil.

By the breaking of a gas main at Huntingdon, a number of people were almost suffocated.

FRIENDS rescued a lad named Casey, of South Bethlehem, from the lockup, where he was confined for assaulting a boy at the rink.

A LARGE number of the laborers employed at the Phoenix Iron Works, are preparing to stop work, in view of the reduction of wages.

CITIZENS of Chester have drawn up a protest against the rule of the managers of the new hospital, which confines staff appointments to the membership of the County Medical Society.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MR. GOULD entered Wall street at the age of 13 with $5,000, which he had saved no one knew by what rigid economy.

PHILADELPHIA is spending a power of money on her great city hall. Sixteen millions have gone into it, and the end is not yet.

ADMIRERS of Depew's oratory will be glad to know that his scrap-books are being ransacked with a view to publication. The editor will be Joseph B., brother of Richard Watson Gilder.

THE French noted in their late bloody campaign against the King of Dahomey that it was the Amazon warriors and not the men who carried the repeating rifles. The latter worried along with old-fashioned muskets.

AUSTIN CORBIN has over 700 animals in his game preserve at Newport, N. H. Elk predominate. His greatest satisfaction is over his buffalo. He now has five distinct herds. Eleven calves were born this year. His German wild boars have multiplied greatly, but they are nuisances, because they destroy the young of other animals.

THE American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the corporation now maintaining long distance service between New York and Chicago, are considering the advisability of connecting Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The rate for a five-minute talk from Chicago to Kansas City would be $5. Time is not charged against the two people concerned in the communication until both are ready to say "hello."

SAN FRANCISCO has probably more women who take "flyers" on stocks and races than any other city in this country. Last week the directors of the Bay District Racing Track decided that women should not be admitted to the betting paddock and when Mrs. J. J. Tobin, a lodging-house keeper, persisted in entering and betting on the races she was ejected. She refused to stay out, and after being ejected a second time she was arrested. The court held that she had a perfect right to bet if she were admitted to the grounds.

S. H. H. CLARK, general manager of the Missouri Pacific and president of the Union Pacific, is one of the few men who had Gould's implicit confidence. It is related that the Atchison people once tried to get Mr. Clark to enter their employ by offering him an advance of $10,000 on the salary the Missouri Pacific Company was giving him. Mr. Clark promptly refused the offer and said nothing. Mr. Gould heard of the matter from other sources and on the Christmas Day following Mr. Clark received a check for $50,000 with a short note which read: "A merry Christmas to my loyal friend. JAY GOULD."

ONE of California's novel exhibits at the World's Fair will be a panoramic and allegorical representation of the geysers. The mechanical model will be 32 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 16 high. The allegorical figure is by Rupert Schmid. From the innermost recesses of the rocks and pushing them apart as the nasceads from the infernal regions, is a giant. The figure is about two and one-half times the size of a modern Hercules, and the sculptor has made him a formidable, powerful, and terrible looking being as the mind could conjure. He is almost in a sitting position, one massive leg and both arms are pushing the rocks asunder, while the other leg carries the weight of his body. His eyes, mouth, low forehead, and tufted beard are worthy of a demon, and his hair is as ragged as though he had been disturbed in his slumbers. To convey an adequate idea of his colossal proportions, three life-size figures are to be introduced in the foreground peering timorously at the monster from behind bowlders.

ATTEMPTS to wreck trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad have compelled the management to patrol the tracks between Tacoma and the Columbia with armed men who have orders to shoot any one seen tampering with the rails.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Final Returns Make Cleveland's Majority 108.

The composition of the Electoral College, chosen on the 8th of November, is at length definitely ascertained, the last question in dispute having been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon, which gives to a Democratic-Populist candidate for Elector disputed votes which were cast in counties where his name appeared twice on the official ballot. The Electors, as chosen by the several States, are politically divided as follows:

	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama	11	..	..
Arkansas	8	..	..
California	8	1	..
Colorado	..	..	4
Connecticut	6	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Florida	4	..	..
Georgia	13	..	..
Idaho	..	..	3
Illinois	24	..	..
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	..	13	..
Kansas	..	..	10
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	8	..	..
Maine	..	6	..
Maryland	8	..	..
Massachusetts	..	15	..
Michigan	5	9	..
Minnesota	..	9	..
Mississippi	9	..	..
Missouri	17	..	..
Montana	..	3	..
Nebraska	..	8	..
Nevada	..	..	3
New Hampshire	..	4	..
New Jersey	10	..	..
New York	36	..	..
North Carolina	11	..	..
North Dakota	..	..	2
Ohio	1	22	..
Oregon	..	3	1
Pennsylvania	..	32	..
Rhode Island	..	4	..
South Carolina	9	..	..
South Dakota	..	4	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	15	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	..	4	..
West Virginia	6	..	..
Wisconsin	12	..	..
Wyoming	..	3	..
Total	276	144	24

Total number of votes.....444
Cleveland's majority.....108

MRS. ARTHUR RIVARD, 30 years old, of Manchester, N. H., was sitting in her chair asleep when one of her children, who was buring paper in the grate, dropped a lighted piece in her mother's lap. The latter's clothing took fire and she was so badly burned that she died. Mr. Rivard and an older child were severely burned in the efforts to extinguish the flames.

THE Rev. William Perin, of St. Luke's Church, in Hants, England, has been appointed Bishop of British Columbia.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@	$ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71¾		75¾
CORN—No. 2 White	48		49
Yellow	49		51
Ear Yellow per bri	2 65		2 70
OATS—Southern & Penn.	39		42
Western White	38½		42
Mixed	37		38½
RYE—No. 2	59		60
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 00		15 50
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	14 00		12 00
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@	$ 95
No. 2	70		72½
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 8	@	$ 8½
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	6¾		7
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@	$ 85
Va. Yellow	3 75		4 25
Yams	2 00		2 25
ONIONS	80		90
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—Shds.	$ 8	@	$ 8½
Clear ribsides	9		9¾
Bacon sides			11
Hams	12¾		13
Mess Pork, per bar			16 00
LARD—Crude			10¾
Best refined			11¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@	$ 31
Under fine	24		25
Roll	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11¾	@	$ 12
N. Y. flats	12		12¾
Skim Cheese	7		9
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 20	@	$ 30
North Carolina	25		26
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 8	@	$ 9
Turkeys	12		13
Ducks, per lb	10		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		18 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 50	@	$ 5 70
Good to Fair	4 20		4 60
SHEEP	3 00		4 25
Hogs	6 25		7 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78¾		79
RYE—Western	54		58
CORN—No. 2	49		49¾
OATS—No. 2	36½		37¾
BUTTER—State	30		31
EGGS—State	19		20
CHEESE—State	8¾		11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75¾		76
CORN—No. 3	47¾		48
OATS—No 2	39		40¼
BUTTER—State	30		31
EGGS—Penn. fat	33		34

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

It is said that two French scientists have lately discovered an entirely new property of Faraday's disc, and that the result may be an important improvement in the dynamo.

Children's clothes can be made uninflammable by adding to the last rinse water two ounces of pulverized alum. A prominent English chemist says that all children's dresses should be thus treated.

Aluminum is found combined with 125 other minerals, and, therefore, constitutes a large part of the crust of the earth, but until recently has been very expensive because of the difficulty of separating it.

One of the latest applications of the heating properties of electricity is to the drying of lumber for planing purposes. At a large mill in Ottawa, Canada, this method has been tested with such gratifying results that a number of electric drying kilns are now being erected.

A new antidote for carbolic acid poisoning has been discovered by an Italian physician. The patient is dosed with a strong solution of sulphate of soda, which forms with the acid a harmless mixture. Inhalations of ammonia are used to hasten the action of the soda.

THE LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD.—The Yerkes telescope, which will be the largest in the world, will be made by the firm of Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, O., the builders of the great Lick telescope, the contract having recently been made. The new telescope is to be the gift of Charles L. Yerkes, of Chicago, to the Chicago University. The gift will also include an observatory, in which the telescope will be placed, the entire amount given to the university for this purpose aggregating $500,000. Work on the new instrument will be pushed to completion as quickly as possible. It is the wish of the company to have the telescope entirely finished in one year. The Yerkes telescope will have an object glass of forty inches clear aperture, and the total length of the tube, with its accessories, will not be less than seventy-five feet. The instrument complete will weigh sixty tons. The instrument will be provided with all the complicated motions which are necessary on such a large telescope. The machinery affording this variety of movement can be operated by the hand of the astronomer, or by electric motors, at the will of the observer. In design and general construction the Yerkes will be similar to the Lick, although it will be 25 per cent. more powerful than that instrument. The construction of the new telescope will necessarily be undertaken in sections. It would require an ordinary six-story building to afford room for its building as a whole. As it is, the second and third floors of the large shops will be partly removed in order to make room.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

RISE EARLY.—The excellence of early rising and its inspiring influence on both body and mind have been themes for the poet's song and the sage's sermon. Early rising promotes cheerfulness of temper; opens up new capacities of enjoyment and channels of delight to which the sluggard must be insensible. It increases the sum of human existence by stealing from indolence hours that would be utterly wasted, and, better still, unquestionably conduces to longevity. All long livers have been early risers. Now, the habit of retiring to bed at late hours will hardly admit of early rising, therefore the necessity of refraining from the one in order to secure the advantage of the other. From six to eight hours are generally held to be sufficient, and no doubt on the average are so. Our sleep is regulated much by the season. In winter people lie longer, on account, as they say, of its being too dark to get up early. There is some plausibility in the reason, but the system in cold and dark weather is more prone to sleep than in light and sunny times. Invalids need generally plenty of bed rest, but they should procure it by going early to bed. There is more health and strength to be found in the practice of seeing the sun rise than in looking at it in any other part of the day.

The Yosemite Valley in Winter.

Snowstorm follows snowstorm. Winter has spread his icy mantle over the Yosemite. The mighty cliffs and domes look down upon the valley as in the summer months, but it is with forbidding stateliness and with threatening aspect. How changed the scene and different the attractions! The smiling vale is no longer gay with gorgeous bowers and bright with green meadowlands; no longer is it resonant with the hum of busy insects, the murmuring lullabies of slumbering streams and the joyous songs of summer birds; zephyr no longer whispers to the pine fronds as he floats softly through the forest, and echo no longer repeats the exclamations of glad visitors. The Merced rolls its swollen current impetuously through the valley, flooding many an acre of the meadowland—for rain as well as snow has fallen; the woods are hoarse with protesting against the fierceness of the storm blasts; the snow-slide holds the beholder in awe as it races with the waterfall in its downward plunge, and slabs of talus and unshapely chunks of rock loosen their hold of their parent cliff as water and weather do their work and are washed with din and headlong speed down into the valley. It is true that such terrifying storms do not occur with frequency, but one such was witnessed by Mr. Hutchings and his family during the winter of 1867, when they were the only residents in the valley. On that exceptional occasion the rain poured down incessantly for ten successive days; all the meadowland was covered with a surging flood; large trees were swept over the ridge of the Upper Yosemite and shivered into fragments on the granite rocks, and pines and cedars were blown down and piled in confusion upon each other by the windstorm that followed the rain.—[Californian.

The famous cylinder-shaped hats are chiefly appropriated by young married ladies, so young ladies have in their turn adopted hats smaller in the crown.

All twisted boring tools are of American invention.

LINES TO A SKELETON.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor love, nor joy, nor fear
Has left the trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy,
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke.
This silent tongue shall speak for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed?
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' feet shall vie
And tread the palace of the sky.

A LOVE TEST.

"It is a real calamity," said Mme. de Lepreneuse, the mother, "to have this mad dog run at large. No one dares go out."

"Last evening again," added her daughter, "he bit two children coming from school. The despair of their parents is indescribable."

"How frightful! Is there no means of making the bite harmless, doctor?" asked Mme. de Lepreneuse, addressing a young man of 30 years.

"There is first the cauterization with a hot iron," replied the doctor.

"That is horrible," exclaimed Mlle. de Lepreneuse; "there ought to be another way."

"When the region permits it," continued the doctor, "one can apply a ligature above the bite, wash the wound, and burn it with a caustic liquid. Whatever the process, it should be quick, before it is too late. All inoculated liquid penetrates with great rapidity in the blood. Several experiments have been made on this subject."

"Tell us some," interrupted Mlle. de Lepreneuse.

"For a wound in the hand," continued the doctor, "one applies a solution containing a substance easily recognized; soon after bleeding the opposite hand, one finds the inoculated substance in the blood, it having already pervaded the system."

"Then," said Gaston de Maurebois, cousin of Mlle. de Lepreneuse, "when one is bitten there is no hope except at the Pasteur Institute?"

"There is a preventative," replied the doctor, "whose immediate employment gives excellent results, but it is relinquished now."

"Doubtless it necessitates some serious inconvenience, does it not?" asks Karl Marienzi, one of the guests of the chateau.

"Very serious," replied the doctor.

"Tell us about it, nevertheless," said Karl.

"It is suction," replied the doctor. "One must concentrate oneself and suck the wound at once. This operation presents great danger. The operator is almost certain of being inoculated with the virus, the lips being the chosen spot. The delicacy of the mucus which covers them facilitates absorption. This way, relying upon devotion, is little employed."

"You do not believe in devotion, doctor?" asked Mme. de Lepreneuse.

"I did not say that, mademoiselle. I believe it is prudent not to count on it too much."

"I am of your opinion," added Mme. de Lepreneuse.

"What!" cried her daughter, "you doubt it? You! The personification of devotion!"

"Yes, my child, to doubt is one of the bitter fruits of experience."

This conversation took place one beautiful summer day in the park of the Chateau de Lepreneuse, situated a short distance from Paris in Brie. Mme. de Lepreneuse lived here with her daughter, Yveline. Since her widowhood she had renounced the world to devote herself exclusively to the education of her only child. She was still very beautiful and young, and her daughter was her exact copy. Yveline was 18 years old. Having been brought up in the country, she spent her life outdoors. Her face was fresh and rosy; her eyes bright and penetrating. She charmed every one by her natural grace.

She had just reached the marriageable age and the guests of the chateau were more or less suitors for her hand.

Gaston de Maurebois, Yveline's cousin, was an orphan, and since the death of his parents had lived an idle existence in Paris. He was 33 years of age, bald, distingue. In his spare moments he operated at the bourse and was associated with a broker at whose house most of his money was deposited.

At 33 he was entirely blase, all pleasures ceased to interest him, his health was broken down. Gambling and pure-blooded horses had diminished his fortune. He felt the need of repose and decided to marry. He remembered he had a cousin somewhere, who ought to combine all desirable conditions. One day he arrived without warning at the Chateau de Lepreneuse. At the sight of Yveline he was at once her suitor.

Karl Marienzi, one of the guests, was the son of a celebrated writer, friend of the family of de Lepreneuse. He was 28. His face was very expressive, his hair was black and long. He had written an opera in one act, which had had great success. From an early age he was a constant visitor at the chateau, spending several months there during his vacation. He was very intimate with the young girl and loved her passionately.

The doctor was a countryman. His father, an old friend of the house, had always been the physician of the family, his son succeeding him. The young doctor was slight, alert, and active; his face grave and tender. As a physician he was serious, charitable, and possessed the entire confidence of Mme. de Lepreneuse. He loved Yveline, and profited by the least indisposition of her mother to renew frequently his visits. The lovers were together on this day. Madame Lepreneuse, knowing she was surrounded by friends, allowed Yveline all liberty—and the natural frankness of a young girl had been developed. She was bright and playful. The maneuvers of the three suitors amused her very much; she was fond of them all, and it would have been difficult for her to choose had it been necessary.

The guests had separated, after awhile, leaving Yveline alone. Karl returned first.

"This is the way you abandon me," said Yveline.

Karl excused himself and offered his arm for a promenade in the park.

"I am very happy to meet you," said the young man.

"I, too, Karl," replied Yveline. "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your opera. What tender emotions you have experienced! I do not believe there is in the most noble life more feeling than that experienced by artists. I envy your happiness."

"My happiness! Is one ever satisfied?"

"What is wanting!"

"I am alone; I want a friend, a companion who will share my joys, who will sustain me in my declining hours—a woman whom I will adore, and for whom I will work with love in order that she may become proud of me."

"You are right, Karl; but you will find her."

"I have found her, Yveline," said the young man, stopping to look the young girl in the face.

She blushed and lowered her head to avoid his gaze.

"The young woman is yourself," replied Karl. "Pardon my audacity on account of our old friendship. I love you, Yveline, and have for a long time."

"Karl, cease this conversation."

"Why? I love you devotedly."

"Please be quiet."

"Perhaps there are others, as I, seeking to please you, but no one would love you more. You are my constant thought, the aim of my existence. I love you more than all the world, more than my art, more than life."

"More than life?"

"Without you, it would be insupportable, Yveline. I would give it to you willingly."

"What spirit!" cried Yveline. "Until I ask such a sacrifice, leave me. I do not wish to see you again until you are more reasonable."

"I will obey," said Karl, retiring.

"More than life! That is a great deal," said Mlle. de Lepreneuse to herself. "What does he mean? When one says it one thinks it true; but 'actions speak louder than words.'"

She remained very pensive. Karl was not the only guest of the chateau who sought her hand; the doctor and her cousin, though they had not spoken, were dancing attendance. The cousin, who formerly paid her no attention, today was her shadow. Karl had assured her that he loved her more than life, which seemed very much exaggerated, and she wondered if the other suitors would love her as much. She resolved to find out at the first opportunity. She was thus reflecting when the doctor appeared.

"Have you seen my mother, doctor?"

"Yes, mademoiselle."

"Is the palpitation of the heart better?"

"It has almost recovered."

"Thanks to your good care. I am so grateful to you. She has left everything for me, and is all I have."

"Care shall not be wanting to her for your sake. I have great respect and admiration for your mother, but I am devoted to you, and since chance has enabled me to find you alone ——"

"Is it chance?" asked Yveline.

"I acknowledge that I planned it a little."

"For what aim?"

"That is difficult to say. Have you not thought you were old enough to marry?"

"No, doctor; no, never; have you?" replied Yveline, smiling mischievously.

"I dream of it often, mademoiselle, and have formed a certain project."

"That you wish to tell me?"

"You have guessed it mademoiselle; the project depends only on you to be realized."

"Then I know the young lady, doctor?"

"Oh, perfectly. You understand me. My most cheerful dream is to unite the two families. Pardon me for speaking to you before addressing your mother, but I wished to assure myself of your approbation."

"I warn you I am a little romantic and wish to be loved very much."

"It is thus you merit being loved, and the way I love you."

"I wish to be loved even to abnegation. Proofs are necessary. If I wish it would you leave your mother, country, acquaintances?"

"I would leave all."

"You would find me foolish, but would you sacrifice your life for me?"

"I would give it with pleasure," said the doctor, gravely.

"Oh! if it were necessary not to satisfy a caprice."

"I love you more than life."

"Another one," thought Yveline. "We will see," said she. "Adieu! Take good care of my mother."

"As a son, mademoiselle," replied the doctor, who returned to Mme. de Lepreneuse.

Gaston de Maurebois appeared from one of the walks in the park.

"I am happy chance has permitted me to see you," said he to his cousin.

"I also, cousin."

"I want to converse with you for an instant."

"Give me your arm and we will promenade."

"With pleasure."

"Do you know, cousin, it is very nice of you to leave Paris and its pleasures to visit a little girl relative?"

"Who has become very charming."

"I did not know you were a flatterer?"

"I am tired of Paris.

"You have not always said that."

"I changed my opinion when I saw you. At your side I am never tired.

"How gallant."

"You mock me! I am serious. I find my life has been useless, in comparing the existence I have led with what I lead here, and I prefer the latter."

"For how long?"

"For always! Do you know I intend to marry?"

"You are right; but your conversation is too grave for me. I must go."

She tried to withdraw her arm.

"Do not go, I beg you. Listen to me. I wish to marry, to spend my life with a companion whom I adore, having but one aim, to render her happy. I only know one woman whom I wish to marry; it is you."

"I must escape," said the young girl, disengaging her arm.

"Yveline, I love you," continued Gaston. "I will do anything you wish; I will leave Paris, if you desire it."

"Not so fast, not so fast. I do not wish to marry yet. This great love has come very suddenly."

"It is none the less violent."

"Will it be durable?"

"I swear it."

"I am very exacting and am not contented with words."

"Do you wish that——"

"Would you sacrifice one of your horses or your dogs?"

"All."

"All, even your life?"

"Anything to please you."

"Words, words!"

She fled in the direction of the park, forbidding Gaston following her.

When she was sure of being alone, she seated herself on a bank.

"They all love me more than life," murmured she. "I do not believe it. It may be true in theory, but false in practice. I wish I could put them to proof."

She went on still further in the park. Gaston followed for a long while the direction she had taken, hoping to see her again.

"I believe I have been eloquent. There is no use defending myself. I am decidedly in love. She has turned my head."

The doctor re-appeared, followed soon by Karl.

"Do you know what I think," said Gaston, laughing; "it is that we look like suitors. As for myself, I am."

"I also," said the doctor.

"I pretend nothing else," added Karl.

"Let us shake hands," replied Gaston.

While shaking they heard suddenly a cry of despair in the park.

"What's that," cried they at the same time. Mme. Lepreneuse ran out.

"Oh, God!" said she, "it is my daughter's voice. What has happened to her?"

Yveline soon appeared, supported by her nurse. She was pale and trembling.

"I am lost," she cried; "at the end of the park I met the dog; he leaped upon me and bit me."

"Quick! Help! Help!" exclaimed the suitors, and each one disappeared, save her mother, who fell upon her daughter.

"Where are you bitten? Where?"

The young girl showed her arm.

Before she could prevent her and without reflecting on the danger Mme. de Lepreneuse sucked the wound made by the mad dog.

The three lovers returned one after the other. First the doctor, with rolled bands and scissors in order to make a bandage; Karl followed next with a shovel, red with coals, and lastly Gaston arrived all out of breath, his forehead covered with perspiration, a whip in his hand.

"The carriage is ready," cried he. "Go quick to Pasteur."

They stopped, perfectly blank at the sight of Mme. de Lepreneuse sacrificing her life to save her daughter.

Yveline withdrew her arm.

"It is only a mother who loves more than life," said she, regarding madame tenderly. "Pardon me, this is a subterfuge; the dog was not mad, it was only the gardener's dog. These gentlemen had assured me of their entire devotion. I wished to prove it. It is only a mother who loves more than life."—[From the French by Jessie Lewis in the Boston Courier.

Home-Made Baths.

Few realize the value of baths at home taken daily, and it is impossible to recommend them too widely. Saline baths should be taken two or three times a week, or even oftener. The effect depends largely upon the temperature of the water as well as upon the salty constituents. The warm saline bath will be more exciting to the bather, and the chemical action of the salt will be more decided. The cold saline bath will give a more tonic effect. To avoid colds during great changes in the weather, a cold saline bath is almost invaluable. During winter it should be used instead of medicine, and too heavy clothes. Add to it once a week the hot sulphur bath. To do this fill a water pail with boiling hot water, and drop into it a handful of sulphur. Then place a chair over the pail, cover shoulders, body, chair and pail with a quilt, and wait for developments. The hot steam laden with sulphur will rise up and envelop the body, the quilt keeping the air inside. The body will perspire vigorously and every pore will be opened. This is the most complete way to cleanse and purify the skin known. After this sulphur steaming, the body should be rubbed vigorously, the temperature of the room being kept up high. One should remain in the room for some time after the bath, lowering the temperature gradually, and clothing the body with good garments.—[Yankee Blade.

FOR LEANNESS.—Leanness is generally caused by the lack of power in the digestive organs to assimilate the fat-producing elements of food. First restore digestion, take plenty of sleep, drink all the water the stomach will bear in the morning on rising, take moderate exercise in the open air, eat oatmeal, cracked wheat, graham mush, baked sweet apples, roasted and broiled beef, bathe daily and cultivate jolly people.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

An Adaptation—Experienced—Dodging the Question—Geographical—For Effect, Etc., Etc.

AN ADAPTATION.

Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime
If we leave no debts behind us
And come promptly up to time.
—[New York Herald.

EXPERIENCED.

Maud—What is the best way to manage a birthday party?

Edith—I don't know. Ask Miss Oldun—she's had so many of them.

DODGING THE QUESTION.

Miss Roxy Goldust—Would you think I was more than twenty?

Upson Downes (evasively)—I think you are more than all the world—to me.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Teacher—Do you know what a State is?

Little Girl—Yes'm. Our house is in one.

Teacher—Yes?

Little Girl—That's 'cause mamma is away on a visit, an' the new girl doesn't know where to put things.—[Good News.

FOR EFFECT.

The next day after the wedding.

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for $5,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?"

"Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."—[Detroit Free Press.

A COMING QUANDARY.

Teacher (of a class of physics)—Of what is paper now chiefly made?

Pupil—Of wood.

Teacher—Is the world's supply of wood inexhaustible?

Next Pupil—It is not. It is consumed in the arts and manufactures many times faster than it grows.

Teacher—Then what will the world use for a substitute when the wood is all gone?

Third Pupil—Paper.—[Chicago Tribune.

MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE LOST.

Bunker—Nice hat of yours.

Hill—Yes. That hat cost me $8.

Bunker—I thought you won it on the election.

Hill—Did. I bet with my wife.—[Clothier and Furnisher.

A SERIOUS FAULT.

"Do you think my son will ever make an artist?" asked a fond parent of the painting-master.

"Well, sir," replied the teacher, cautiously, "I think there would not be the slightest doubt of his becoming a great artist if he were not unfortunately color-blind."

NOT A SUCCESS.

Inventor—What do you think of my flying machine?

Capitalist—H'm, it doesn't carry me away.

TOO INDEFINITE.

The Voice from the Telephone—Is this Mr. Titters?

Titters—Yes; who are you?

The Voice from the Telephone (sweetly)—Your fiancee, love.

Titters—Er—can't you be a little more explicit?—[Chicago News Record.

TAUGHT HOW TO SHOOT.

"The young idea how to shoot," he taught,
And with success, to me he proudly said,
'Twas true; for, as he spoke, as quick as thought
A paper pellet hit him in the head.

THE REASON.

"Do you wear eye-glasses because you think you look better with them?" asked Miss Pert.

"I wear them because I know I look better with them," answered the short-sighted man, sadly.

NOT HIS TO GIVE.

"Your money or your life," said the gentleman at the safe end of the revolver.

"But, my dear man, I can't give you either," protested the victim. "They both belong to my wife."

VERY CONSCIENTIOUS.

Studens—Waiter, where is my bill?

Man of the World—That is not the way to ask for it. You should say, "Waiter, I would like to settle my account."

Student—Indeed! Well, I am sorry to say that I am not such an accomplished liar as to be able to make that statement. —[Fliegende Blaetter.

EXPLAINED IN PART.

Tanks—What led you to suspect last night that I had been drinking?

Mrs. T.—I can't imagine, unless possibly it was the fact that you were drunk.—[Buffalo Quips.

WONDERFUL FLIES.

At the Post Office.

Postmaster—What a wonderful instinct flies have! Lohmann has just sent me a telegram in which he says that a cask of honey is on its way to me, and I'm hanged if there is not a swarm of flies already at the post office window waiting for it.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

THE P. S. BOTHERED HER.

"Haven't you written that letter yet, Anne?"

"Yes, George, dear. That is, all except the postscript. I'm trying to think of something to say in it."—[Harper's Bazar.

HONORS STILL EASY.

Mother—The paper says a cat out West has four kittens with six legs each. What do you think of that?

Little Ethel—That's—lemme see—that's twenty-four legs. Well, our cat has six kittens with four legs each, an' that's just as many.—[Good News.

A CASE OF LOCKJAW.

"Lockjaw must be a very unpleasant thing to have."

"It is indeed. I carry a scar in the calf of my left leg from a case of it."

"Of lockjaw?"

"Yes. A bull-dog and I had it together."—[Harper's Bazaar.

A POPULAR TAX.

Binks—I read a curious article the other day advocating a tax on beauty.

Jinks—Good idea. They won't have much trouble in collecting it.—[Quips.

GREEN ENOUGH.

She—Did your grandfather live to a green old age?

He—Well, I should say so! He was buncoed three times after he was seventy. —[Life.

MUST BE WORN OUT.

I imagine the Statue of Liberty in New York must be cold these wintry days—But it is not strange, for she has had but one New Jersey all these years! —[Buffalo Quips.

A MOTHER'S DESCRIPTION.

"Your little girl has red hair, hasn't she, Mrs. Minks?"

"No, indeed. Her hair is a rich auburn, tinged with light terra-cotta."—[Chicago News-Record.

COLUMBUS POSTAGE STAMPS.

To be on Sale for One Year and Then Withdrawn.

What is expected to be the finest lot of postage stamps ever issued is now being prepared by the American Bank Note Company for the United States Government.

The new issue will be a complete set of fifteen different values to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The designs used were nearly all taken from celebrated paintings. The two-dollar stamp is, however, after a painting by Lentze, an American artist, who has painted several pictures for the Capitol.

The stamps will be on sale for one year, and then will be withdrawn from general use. As a source of revenue to the Government the new stamps are expected to be very successful on account of the purchases of the stamp collectors.

The following technical description of the newissue was given yesterday by United States Postage Stamp Agent Thomas A. H. Hay:

One-Cent—"Columbus in Sight of Land," after a painting by William H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with headdress and feathers. The figures are in a sitting posture. Color, antwerp blue.

Two Cent—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capital at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

Three-Cent—"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

Four-Cent—"Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels—Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina—in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

Five-Cent—"Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Color, chocolate brown.

Six-Cent—"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels of the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand, and in the other a statue of Boabdilla. Color, royal purple.

Ten-Cent—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Color, vandyke brown.

Fifteen-Cent—"Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Balaca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

Thirty-Cent—"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso. Color, sienna brown.

Fift-yCent—"Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

One-Dollar—"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

Two-Dollar—"Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Lentze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.

Three-Dollar—"Columbus Describing His Third Voyage," after the painting by Francisco Jover. Color, light yellow-green.

Four-Dollar—Portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

Five-Dollar—Profile of the head of Columbus after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir fifty-cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America represented by a female Indian with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Color, black.

Victor Emmanuel Wasn't Pretty.

John Augustus O'Shea, in his "Roundabout Recollections," tells a story of Victor Emmanuel, whom he describes as "a squat Hercules—ugly to such a degree that his ugliness had the charm of the unique."

One day while on a hunting expedition in the Alps, he met an old woman gathering brambles. She inquired of the stranger whether it was true, as she had heard, that the King of Italy was in the neighborhood. If so, was there any chance of seeing him?

"Yes," said his majesty, "he is about. Would you really like to see him?"

The old woman declared that few sights would give her more pleasure.

"Well, mother, I am the King."

She stared at him for a moment and broke into a grin.

"Get out with you, jester! Do you think a nice woman like the Queen would marry a chap like you, with that hideous mug?"

The King was not offended. Perhaps the compliment to his wife mollified him. He gave the woman a piece of money with which he is always free, and passed along.—[St. Louis Republic

Past Relief.

In Mr. Herbert Barry's account of things as he saw them in Russia, during his residence there, he remarks upon the simplicity of the peasant character as it appears in "quiet, self-sufficient little villages, whose inhabitants never wander far from the place of their birth, and scarcely know the name of the nearest town." One such village he used to visit on occasional shooting expeditions after bear and elk, which were to be found in the neighboring forests.

I always stayed at the house of one Starosta, a very old man, whose wife was still active and lively at 70 years of age. She used to interest herself vastly in the conversation that passed between me and her husband.

This man, a forester, was a remarkable character. By intelligent industry and perseverance he had raised himself from the station of a common serf to the management of woods greater in extent than many a German principality.

He had given his son a liberal education, and was himself a man of inquiring disposition, anxious to get information on all sorts of subjects. Our long discussions of things in general, and the world's recent history in particular, were highly amusing, if a little perp'exing, to the old lady who sat and listened to them.

One morning I was sitting before the stove, talking with the forester about the British Constitution, and happened to mention our gracious Queen. At that moment the old lady broke into the conversation.

"You will excuse me," she said, "that I do not speak English. I hear you always talking about your Queen Victoria; now, I want to know what does she do for our Emperor, because of course she lives at Petersburg?"

"At Petersburg?" I said. "No, she lives in her own country—my country—England."

"What part of Russia is England?" asked the old lady.

"England is not in Russia at all. It is another country by itself."

But I could not convince her of that. She had never heard of any other country that was not Russia, and nothing would make her believe in its existence. She could not get over it for a long time, and continually repeated to her husband—

"Only fancy, his trying to tell me there is another country beside Russia!"

Medium-Sized.

It is always of interest to get at the judgments which people form, and their manner of expressing them. This puts us at their point of view. It enables us to see through their eyes. The effect is sometimes strikingly picturesque, as, for example, in the case mentioned by the author of "Friesland Meres."

Toward evening it set in to blow more steadily, and then we took a last turn round the mere, and ran into the canal leading to Sloten, where we laid the yacht by the bank.

"What sort of place is Sloten, Pieter?"

"Not large place, not small place, quite roundt. You strong ar-r-m, sir; suppose you stand one side Sloten, take aard-appel,—earth-apple, potatoe,—make him go, he fall other side de stad, so small as dat is Sloten."

An Absent-Minded Man.

There is a very absent-minded attorney in Auburn, Me. Some time ago he went to a livery stable and hired a team. When he had finished his drive he took the team to another stable and left it. He was well known and at neither stable was any question made. Discovery came after eight days and from each stable the attorney received a bill—from the former for horse hire and from the other for boarding the animal. He resolved to keep his wits about him in the future.

FOOD MADE ME SICK

"First I had pains in my back and chest, then faint feelings at the stomach, and when I would eat, the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course I ran down rapidly, and lost 25 lbs. My wife and family were much alarmed and I expected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon my appetite came back, I ate heartily without distress, gained two pounds a week. I took eight bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt better in my life.

C. C. Aber.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

To-day I am cured and I give to Hood's Sarsaparilla the whole praise of it." C. C. ABER, grocer, Canisteo, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 113 W. 42th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

TH CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 12.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

When U Visit Bellefonte

One of the places U should go to C is

THE RACKET

It is always an interesting store, and differs as much from any in the town or county of day and night. In a word it is a modern store—business is done on the American plan—one price and that the lowest. The assortment is immense. The room including the basement and balcony addition, is 195 feet long, and is as full of goods as a little red wagon.

KOM TO C US.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. Sterret McNitt, of Mifflin county, was in town on Tuesday afternoon.

——Alex McCoy, of Potters Mills, favored our sanctum with a pleasant call.

——Mr. Peter Smith, of Centre Hill, was a caller at the REPORTER office Saturday last.

——David Burrell and wife of Spring Mills, visited at the home of Cyrus Lose at Tyrone.

——Mrs. John Wagner, near Tusseyville, has been the guest at the home of Mr. Arthur Kerlin, for over two weeks.

——D. C. Keller went to Philadelphia on Saturday to dispose of a car load of cattle which he shipped several days previous.

——Mr. and Mrs. William Mertz, of Tusseyville, have been visiting relatives in Altoona the last several weeks, returning home on Monday.

——Prof. Alfred Bierly, who has created no little renown as a music publisher in Chicago, visited his friends in and about Brush valley and other parts of the county last week.

——Mr. Samuel Ripka, of Linden Hall, was a caller at the REPORTER office on Tuesday. He tells us he is not thinking of removing down into our locality again and will remain on the farm where at present located.

——Abs. Vore, son of Jesse Vore, dec'd., formerly of Haines, but now of Ohio, has been visiting friends in the lower end of the valley for several weeks. Mr. Vore is accompanied by his wife, who, we are sorry to learn is ill at Aaronsburg, with an attack of pneumonia.

——Prof. Calvin Neff, son of Mr. Lafayette Neff, and principal of the Millheim schools, is a formidable candidate for the county superintendency of schools. Prof. Neff is a very learned and bright young man and in the selection of a superintendent no better man could be elected.

Organ Recital.

An organ recital will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Bellefonte, on Friday evening, 13th, in which several artists of more than ordinary ability will participate. A new pipe organ has been placed in the church at a cost of $5,000, and the church itself has recently undergone repairs.

Try It For Once.

Frozen potatoes can be restored by peeling them and letting them lie in a cool place with plenty of cold water poured over them. In twenty-four hours all the sugar which has been formed during the freezing will have been removed, and the potatoes can then be boiled in fresh water and will be found to be perfectly palatable.

Low Prices.

An old volume, published in 1609, of the works of "Josephus" in the library of John T. Fowler, of this county, was sold at auction in Tyrone a few days ago for only $1.40. The buyer secured a bargain at that price.

Frolics of Nature.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the buds shoot and the rivers run.

Not In Harmony Though.

It has never yet been decided by competent authorities whether snoring is vocal or instrumental music. Calling it "sheet music" doesn't settle the matter at all.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot, with stable, etc., at Centre Hall station is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

LIST OF SPEAKERS

WHO WILL ADDTESS THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Feast of Knowledge for the Friends of Agriculture.—Prominent Speakers to be in Attendance.

We can safely say that there is every prospect that the coming Farmers' Institutes, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, will be a success, both in attendance and the wealth of good and profitable things that will be said at the sessions.

The Rebersburg Institute is fixed for January 24th and 25th. The Centre Hall Institute, to be held in Harper & Kreamer's hall, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 26 and 26.

The following eminent speakers upon agricultural topics have already signified their intention of being at Centre Hall:

Hon. Gerard Brown, State Senator, from York.

Dr. Calder, of Harrisburg.

Dr. Atherton and Prof. Burkhout, of State College.

Ex- Gov. Jas. A. Beaver and D. F. Fortney, Esq., of Bellefonte.

Prof. C. R. Neff, of Centre.

Hon. E. M. Tewsberry, of Catawissa.

Mr. J. T. Ailman, of Thompsontown, Pa.

Other lecturers have been invited, and their acceptances are expected.

All the above will be at Centre Hall, and also at Rebersburg, with two or three exceptions.

The topics will be selected with a view to interest and profit all who may attend. The evening sessions at Centre Hall have the aid of some home talent, and same no doubt at Rebersburg. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Changing the Game Laws.

Ih consequence of the dissatisfaction existing in every section of the state in regard to the present game laws, a vigorous and systematic effort will be made at the coming session of the legislature, to make some changes which sportsmen declare are badly needed. Senators Baker, of Delaware; Neeb, of Allegheny; Green, of Berks; Hackenberg, of Northumberland; Brown, of York, and Snyder, of Chester, will advocate the proper amendments in the Senate; in the House Lytle, of Huntingdon; Tool, of Snyder; Focht, of Union; Criste, of Northumberland; Seeley, of Lycoming, and several others will work earnestly to secure the changes. It is now proposed to abolish the shooting of woodcock in July and to have the time for taking all game—both birds and mammals, other than rail and reed birds—begin on the same date. October 1st or 15th will most likely be the time selected. Sportsmen claim that if these changes are made it will prevent the wasteful slaughter of many kinds of game.

Insurance Election.

At the annual election of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at Centre Hall, on Monday last, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year.

John H. Musser, Haines; H. E. Duck, Penn; Samuel Gramley and Daniel Brumgard, Miles; S. J. Herring and Maj. J. B. Fisher, Gregg; Fred. Kurtz, Potter; Col. Wm. McFarlane, Harris; Jacob Bottorf, College; H. C. Campbell and J. G. Bailey, Ferguson; W. H. Reynolds, jr., Bellefonte.

The Board organized as follows: President, Fred Kurtz, Vice President, S. J. Herring, Treasurer, Wm. Wolf, Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Not Very Assuring.

As Mercury will be the reigning planet of 1893, the indication is that it will be dry and cold and less fruitful on this account, such being the forecast of general condition during a year when this planet rules. Buds and blossoms will be injured by cold and dry weather in April and May, so that fruit will be in danger of yielding small crops. This is not an encouraging forecast nevertheless it is that of the highest authority in such matters.

Neat and Interesting.

The CENTRE HALL REPORTER this week entered upon its 66th volume. We recognize the REPORTER as one of our most valued exchanges, and are glad to know it never enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity. We are sure it has never looked neater and prettier and has never been more interesting. —Philipsburg *Journal*.

Lumber Wanted.

Wanted, in exchange for carts, buggies, spring wagons, road wagons, or repairing, hemlock, pine and oak lumber, suitable for building purposes. Call or address Centre Hall Carriage Works. Centre Hall, Pa. jan12-2t

Married.

At the brides home, Coburn, Pa., on December 22nd, 1892, by J. F. Garthoff, J. P., Adam H. Ulrich and Clara E. Reber, both of Coburn.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

BET ON A CARD.

Slick Ones Win Ten Dollars from a Man Last Tuesday.

On Tuesday of last week, two slick strangers succeeded in getting ten dollars from Benjamin Royer, on the mountain above Centre Hall, by means of a little game with cards. Royer was on his way across the mountain to Bellefonte with a sled loaded with household goods when he was met by two strangers in a sleigh. They stopped Royer and engaged him in conversation when a little game was showen him with cards, and he was requested to draw one, which he did, and was told he had won $50. He drew again and won another $50. He was persuaded to put up $10 on the game and he foolishly did so and the consequence was that he lost the $10, the slickers pocketed and went on. A highly colored and sensational story of a highway robbery being committed on the mountain was then circulated that Royer was compelled to stand and deliver, but it is without foundation. No robbery was committed, and Royer simply bet on another man's game and lost, which is only natural and proverbial. The strangers came on to Centre Hall and here hired a rig from Boozer's livery and were driven into Brush valley, but no reports of their working other parties have been heard.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Grand Concert.

The Presbyterians of Bellefonte will give the grandest concert over held in this county, upon the occasion of the dedication of their $5000 organ on Friday night. A noted organist and a number of fine singers from eastern cities have been engaged for the occasion, to assist the home talent upon this musical festival.

Extra trains will be run on the railroads, and our Presbyterian brethren, as well as any others, will find the concert a choice treat, and well worth their attendance. Do not fail to be there.

Public Sale.

Mr. D. C. Keller, living about two miles east of the Old Fort, will make public sale of farm stock, implements, household goods, etc., on Thursday March 23rd. Mr. Keller will remove from the farm and informs us that he will in all probability go into the hotel business in an adjacent town, or remove to Centre Hall. He will have a fine lot of articles to offer at the sale.

All Sizes and Weights.

The records for fat hogs killed this season are large and porkers of immense size and weight have been slaughtered in different parts of the county. Several have been killed that weighed dressed near 800 pounds, and that is a mass of flesh. One ham would keep a family in meat several months.

Third In Centre County.

The postoffice at State College was made a presidential office on January 1st. The office ranks third in Centre county, the first being Bellefonte, Philipsburg next. The salary of the State College postmaster will be over $1,000 which will be a plum worth chasing.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

During the year 1892, Register John Rupp entered 353 marriage licenses on the docket which has been granted by him. This is an increase of ten over the previous year, 1891, and is a good showing. During 1892 he also granted 125 letters of administration and testamentary.

To Be Remodeled.

The Brockerhoff house at Bellefonte will be remodeled shortly, and the interior of the building entirely changed and improved. The repairs will be extensive and of such a nature that quite an improvement will be made on the interior.

Tax Collectors Notice.

After February 1st, 5 per cent will be added to all unpaid state and county taxes. All persons interested take notice, it is desired also to have all taxes paid up by middle of March next, 1893. P. S. SMITH.
3t Collector, Centre Hill.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

A Committee Appointed at a Meeting On Saturday Evening.

At a meeting of farmers of the vicinity of Centre Hall, on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to use all efforts to work up an interest and an attendance of citizens in general at the Farmer's Institute to be held in Centre Hall, January 26th and 27th; the gentlemen thus named will deem this publication sufficient notice of their appointment:

POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

CENTRE HALL—John Arney, John Conley.

EARLYSTOWN—W. A. Boal, James Reish.

PINE STUMP—Col. A. Gregg, Joshua Potter.

MANOR—Geo. M. Boal, L. Rhone.

TUSSEY SINK—Wm. Goheen, Jos. McClellan.

TUSSEYVILLE—John Slack, Jacob Smith.

LOOP—W. H. Lee, Wm. Colyer.

FLEISHERS—Geo. Reiber, J. R. Lee.

ROCK GROVE—W. W. Spangler, Levi Stump.

PINE GROVE—E. P. Tate, David Frantz.

POTTERS MILLS—Alex McCoy, Ed. Allison.

GEORGES VALLEY—M. F. Decker, Frank Lee.

EGG HILL—Michael Grove, W. A. Kerr.

CENTRE HILL—W. W. Royer, Ad. Smith.

PLUM GROVE—Jacob Shearer, Howard Durst.

CENTRE HALL BORO—John Dauberman, D. Fleisher.

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

Wm. McFarlane, John T. Ross, D. F. Weiland.

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Harter, Wm. Goodhart, Maj. J. B. Fisher, J. C. Rossman.

All others having the agricultural interest at heart, will consider themselves authorized to do all in their power to make the Institute a success.

A Destructive Fire.

On Saturday evening, December 31st the large barn of J. H. McCauley near Hublersburg was destroyed by fire. The entire building with all other contents were consumed, consisting of 700 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels corn, 450 bushels of oats, 80 tons of hay, 40 tons cornfodder, and 15 tons of straw: also the following farm implements: Self binder, mower, new grain drill, cultivator, hay rake, spring wagon, 3-horse wagon and other implements. The loss is over $4,000 on which there is an insurance of $2,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Coldest Winter.

The coldest winter the world ever knew, according to several chroniclers, occurred during the year 1435. The season was not only intensely cold, but lasted unusually long. In a large portion of middle and western Germany the frost was so severe during the month of May that skaters braved the ice without the least danger, and on the 12th of May sleighs were generally used. On St. John's day, the 24th of June, the windows were frozen, and not a vestige of vegetation was seen anywhere. Spring was ushered in with the last day of June.

Too Cold.

Tuesday was just too cold for anything. It was too cold to whistle, too cold to go sleighing, too cold to eat ice cream, too cold to loaf on the street corners, too cold to run barefooted, too cold to be without fire in the stoves, too cold to wear a straw hat unless under an election bet, too cold to keep hands out of pockets, too cold to cry as tears would freeze, too cold to laugh, too cold to be out in your shirt sleeves, too cold to sit on a fence and talk politics—well, just too cold for anything.

A Dandy Weekly.

This week Brother Fred Kurtz, CENTRE HALL REPORTER, entered upon its 66th year. There are few weekly papers in this part of the state that are better edited or present a brighter typographical appearance. The REPORTER is one of our most valued exchanges and we hope it may live to celebrate its 100th anniversary.—Tyrone *Times*.

Died at Danville.

Louis Bottorf, the only borough pauper, who was taken to the asylum at Danville, a few weeks ago, died at that institution, on last Saturday. His body was brought to Centre Hall for burial on Tuesday morning and interred in the cemetery. He was between 80 and ninety years of age.

Death of Robert Crawford.

Mr. Robert Crawford, of Cooperstown, Venango county, Pa., died at that place December 25, 1892, in his 78th year. In 1838 he married Sarah P, Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, of Penns valley, Centre county, and sister of Mr. James K. Kelly, formerly U. S. Senator from Oregon.

Sold His Store.

Chas. P. Long, the Spring Mills merchant prince, has sold his store at State College, to J. F. Condo and H. M. Allison, two enterprising young men. Chas. attention will now be entirely devoted to his stores at Spring Mills.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

List of Cases to be Tried Second Week, of Court, Beginning Monday, January 30th.

Geo. W. Jackson vs. Nittany Valley R. R. Co.

Grenoble Store Co. vs. Colt & Todd.

H. Krumrine Exrs, vs. Grenoble store Co.

Wm. Colpetzer vs. Wm. Tressler.

Jas. R. Waltz's minors, vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.

Jas. & Lot Kimport vs. M. G. Brown.

Mary E. Fravel vs. Sarah Crissman, Exr.

U. S. Electric Light Co. vs. Edison Electric Illum Co.

Com. ex rel Hester Hoover vs. Henry W. Hoover. et al.

Jacob Garbrick vs. David Harter.

J. Dawson, use of W. A. Thomas, trustee vs. Armenia Insurance Co.

Adam Grenoble vs. Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.

W. I. Fleming vs. Equitable Life Insurance Co.

Com. use of Emma Hunter vs. H. Simler and A. Moyer.

Beaver, Gephart & Dale vs. Mary E. Pile, et al.

Catharine Regan vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.

Foster Fannon vs. David R. Thomas.

Lyman Corman vs. A. G. Morris.

Samuel Marsh vs. Hoover, Hughes & Co.

Samuel S. Homan vs. Charles Goble.

Daniel F. Poorman vs. Henry T. Irvin, et al.

Jones & Landon use Penna State College.

Mary V. and Ellen Hale vs. Bellefonte Central Railroad.

Orvis, Bower & Orvis vs. J. C. Motz.

Catharine M. Resides vs. J. W. Cook, et al.

J. W. McCormick vs. W. Alexander.

Benjamin Beck vs. Nathan Haugh.

Philip Collins vs. Bellefonte Central R. R.

Patrick Menchis vs. W. J. Sneddin.

Postage Rates 78 Years Ago.

An old almanac of 1814 gives the following as the rate of postage prevailing at that time: "For every single letter by land, for 40 miles, 8 cents: 90 miles; 10 cents; 150 miles, 12½ cents; 300 miles, 17 cents; 500 miles, 20 cents, and for more than 500 miles, 25 cents. No allowance to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce, at the rate of four single letters each ounce; every ship letter originally received at the office for delivery, 6 cents; magazines and pamphlets, not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet; over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cents per sheet; over 100 miles, 2 cents per sheet."

Good Mill Property For Sale.

The Centre Hall Mills are offered at private sale. The location is one of the best in the county. Mill is kept running constantly, and a competent party can readily double the trade if desired. Trade in grain and coal included. Has all conveniences, siding, and only few rods from railroad station. Only reason for selling, to be relieved from business. If not sold, the mill can be rented for a term of years. tf

A Judicial Career.

Sudge Dean, in delivering a lecture to the teachers of Blair county, entitled, "Twenty years on the Bench," said that during his judicial career he took over 2500 verdicts in the Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon county courts, and sentenced 2000 criminals to jail and penitentiary imprisonments. New trials were granted in only twenty instances. Three murderers were sentenced to capital punishment. He said he only knew of one innocent man who had been convicted.

Coasting Accident.

Miss Mame Steel, a young lady, while coasting on the streets of Bellefonte last week received injuries from the sled running against the lamp post, from which she died on Saturday. She was violently thrown and received internal injuries along with two fractures.

Ice One Foot Thick.

The ice houses about town have been near all filled already, with ice about one foot in thickness. The crop was harvested from ponds in close proximity and the stone mill dam. It is clear and solid and of the kind that will keep.

Public Sale.

Andrew Harter will hold public sale on March 16, at his residence in Penn township, near Coburn, of live stock, horses, cattle and sheep, implements, and household goods.

A Rare Bargain.

Just in, the most complete stock of shoes in town for children, boys, misses, men and women. Ladies come and see our shoe for $1.25. We defy competition in shoes.—G. O. Benner.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Menno township, December 19th, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Jonathan B. Zook, aged 53 years, 2 months and 11 days.

In Menno township, December 21st, Samuel M. Peachy, aged 61 years, 5 months and 20 days.

December 29th near Belleville, Mrs. M. J. Trostle, widow of the late George Trostle.

Near Kishacoquillas, December 25, Mrs. Polly Ann Taylor, aged 72 years.

In Newton Hamilton, January 1st, Mrs. Anna Eliza, widow of the late Robert Kinsloe, aged about 68 years.

Covers All.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.-00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.-00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Making Children Mind.

A mother should be careful to make only reasonable demands upon her child's obedience, but, when once made, to enforce them implicitly. One should be very careful never to enter into a contest over a point that cannat ge enforced. A child may be made to do certain things, but no power on earth can force him to do others, or to say words that he has made up his mind not to say. The prudent mother will enforce her authority and teach obedience on ground that she is sure of being able to hold. Points that she knows that she cannot carry she will avoid until the habit of obedience is formed, and then there will be no discussion.

Well Known.

James B. Nicholson, Past Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while delivering an address at Berwyn, Pa., on Saturday evening, was prostrated by paralysis. The right side of his body is effected and his physician thinks the consequences may be serious. Mr. Nicholson is well known to the members of the order in this State and much sympathy is expressed for him in his affliction.

Where They Are Going.

Upward of one hundred students were admitted at the opening of the winter term at the Stephenson Business College, Williamsport, Pa. This indicates that the young men and women are seeking instruction given by a practical accountant.

Died at Bellefonte.

Mrs. Daniel Wyland, nee Ort, formerly of Centre Hall, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Corney Bland, at Bellefonte, on last Friday night, of pneumonia, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Thousands of housekeepers who are not able to use the fruit every day, are only too glad to get so good a substitute as Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts. Price 10 cts.

——A well-fitting suit to a great extent helps make a man. Give Lewins at Bellefonte your order for a fine suit and you will not be amiss.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	67
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	40
Buckwheat	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	26
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

LADIES', MISSES'..... .....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS,

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of

MEN'S NECK WEAR

Night Shirts, Etc.

Carmans.